

Anti-inflation measures to be unveiled by August 1

The Government will tell the Commons what measures it intends to take to fight inflation before the House rises for the summer recess on August 1, the Prime Minister said yesterday. Giving a hint of the Cabinet's thinking, he added that if state industries make excessively high pay settlements, they will have to find the cash by a "more economic use of labour".

Mr Wilson warns state industries on jobs

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister said yesterday in the Commons that he hoped agreement would be reached on a new policy for wages and prices much more quickly than in the six weeks allowed by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr Wilson had come under strong pressure from MPs for an early government statement on measures to combat inflation.

Questioned by Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, he undertook that the measures would be brought before the Commons before the summer recess, which is due to begin on August 1. Mrs Thatcher had complained that the Government's delay and the uncertainty were damaging the pound daily.

Some hint of the Government's strategy with the nationalised industries and local government came when Mr Wilson said that in the publicly-owned industries "where wage settlements take too much out there is a limit... We shall not allow it to be met by subsidy or taking it out of the public or by borrowing".

"That must mean either the more economic use of labour, with all that means for jobs, or it must mean that they accept incomes related to what is produced by that public industry."

Chancellor Mr Healey, in the benefit of a 12-week Labour MP, Mr Norman Ashton (Haringey, Tottenham), he added: "In any industry or concern, be it public or private, if too much is taken out the result is bound to be, sooner or later, an effect on jobs, unless you are prepared to subsidise."

Refusing to respond to taunts from the Conservative benches, Mr Wilson said that the Government's package would not be of the kind which Mrs Thatcher had proclaimed, without support from her colleagues. "What is important," he said, "is to get the right answer and the right package... on the basis of consent and consensus, which does take time."

"The Conservatives tried to do without it and they failed. We do not want a wrong answer on a basis which divides the country."

Mr Wilson said that price controls had been strict since the Government came to office. Profits, particularly in food distribution, had suffered considerably as a result of tightening of the code.

He said that a Turey back-bencher, Mr Norman Tebbit (Widham Forest, Chingford), had falsified the record by saying that Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, had said on June 8 that the Government's policies had put the country on a disaster course. Had Mr Tebbit gone into government policies he would have known which government he meant.

Replying to a Labour question, the Prime Minister said that anyone who succeeded in getting more money than the country could afford was causing the greatest suffering to the sick, the disabled, the elderly, the young and the unemployed.

Earlier Mr Wilson met senior

Continued on page 2, col 1

AUEW move to elect Maoist for TUC seat

By Our Labour Editor

A fresh political clash broke out within the leadership of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday over the nomination of a Maoist communist to the TUC General Council to replace Mr John Boyd, the moderate who was recently elected as the union's general secretary.

The executive of the AUEW engineering section decided unanimously to nominate Mr Reginald Birch, founder and chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain (Marxist-Leninist), after the failure of an attempt to end the tradition that only executive council members could represent the union on the labour movement's top policy body.

The executive voted four to two to maintain the tradition and an angry Mr Boyd said afterwards: "It is a despicable action by those responsible. It is an insult and a humiliation."

In the light of his recent election success it was an insult to the membership to deprive him of the TUC seat, he added.

Mr Boyd's impending removal from the general council, which is not expected to be seriously challenged by other unions, will strengthen the left-wing vote in the councils of the TUC. Mr Birch was a member of the Moscow-oriented British Communist Party before he quit in the early 1960s to form his own Maoist political organization.

Mr Birch, aged 62, was a candidate in the elections for the presidency in the engineering union some years ago against both Mr Boyd and Mr Hugh Scanlon, the present left-wing incumbent. Well known for his sardonic sense of humour, he is the engineering workers' negotiator in a number of important industries, and was prominent in leading the 1971 Ford strike.

He has visited China and Albania, the only East European communist country that leans towards the Maoist outlook.

The nomination of Mr Birch to the general council represents a second step in the stripping of Mr Boyd of all his powerful positions in the union's external relations. Since he became the chief administrative officer of the union, he has had to hand over the leadership of the union's section in the state steel industry to Mr Leslie Dixon, a communist, and he clearly finds particularly galling his removal from the general council four years before he would have become chairman of the TUC.

Pay restraint test, page 17



Mr Callaghan with General Sir Chandos Blair (left) and Major Iain Grahame at RAF Northolt yesterday morning.

Gen Amin blames envoy's 'hot temper' for talks failure

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 24

President Amin, in another telegram to the Queen today, said that the mission to save the life of Mr Dennis Hills, the British lecturer under sentence of execution, would have succeeded if Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, had come to Uganda instead of General Sir Chandos Blair.

In the five-page telegram, the President repeated his allegations that General Blair—who returned to London today with Major Iain Grahame—had acted in a hot-tempered undiplomatic way.

After summoning Mr James Hennessy, the acting British High Commissioner in Kampala, General Amin repeated yesterday's threat that if Mr Callaghan does not come to Uganda within 10 days, Mr Hills will be executed.

Handing over the telegram, President Amin criticized General Blair's conduct towards him and the Uganda Defence Council. He had acted as though he was the boss, and a *hwana mukuba* (Swahili for "big master") and his hot temper had let him down.

The President expressed concern over the General's alleged threat to use British troops against Uganda and said this implied that President Kenyatta and the Kenya Government were controlled by Britain.

The text of his telegram to the Queen, read on Uganda

radio, recalled that he had received General Blair at his traditional home in northern Uganda and that he still regarded him as his friend. "Had he not been a hot-tempered person, I can assure your Majesty that his mission could have been very successful," the telegram added.

Tonight the Kenya Government issued its first statement on the references to British troops in Kenya. The statement, issued by Mr Daniel arap Moi, the Vice President, said: "We would like to state categorically that there are no British troops or any other foreign armed forces stationed in Kenya."

Kenya's declared policy is not to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign states, and therefore the allegation that there are foreign forces in Kenya planning to invade a sister state is absolutely groundless.

British sources in Nairobi have already stated that there are no British troops in Kenya, apart from a training liaison group of six men and

one officer, plus 20 RAF personnel with the Kenya Air Force and 20 Royal Navy personnel at Mombasa.

Relations between Kenya and Britain were good, and it was President Kenyatta, who made the first approach to General Amin asking for clemency for Mr Hills (before he was even convicted for treason) on behalf of Britain. That approach has since been echoed by many world leaders, including many African heads of state.

The implications of the threatened execution of Mr

Hills are wide, particularly for the Organization of African Unity whose summit conference is due to be held in Kampala in a month's time. A rejection of their clemency appeals would clearly annoy many African leaders.

Meanwhile, communications with Uganda which were cut yesterday were restored today. A *Daily Mail* reporter, who flew to Uganda today, was refused entry at Entebbe and was sent back to Nairobi, but other travellers entered Uganda yesterday.

It appears that orders have been given to the immigration authorities at Entebbe that visiting journalists are not to be allowed in, at least for the present.

Text, page 6

Nairobi, June 24—Uganda radio tonight accused the British Government of "swindling up" the affair and said that if Mr Hills survived it would be because of his own efforts.

"From the way the whole affair is being handled up by the British Government, it is clear that if President Amin were to grant a reprieve, he would be so on the strength of the appeal of Dennis Cecil Hills has made to President Amin, not on the undiplomatic approach the British Government has made to Uganda," the radio said.—Reuter

Continued on page 6, col 5

40 killed in New York plane crash

New York, June 24.—An Eastern Airlines jet crashed on a highway as it approached Kennedy airport today. Police said at least 40 people of the 122 on board were killed.

The plane, a Boeing 727, was arriving from New Orleans when it faltered and went down about half a mile short of the runway. "It looked like napalm going up," an airport worker said. "There was a big stream of fire."

There were rain showers at Kennedy airport at the time, with scattered clouds at 3,000ft. "The plane just dove into the ground," a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said.

A policeman said: "There are bodies all over the street." The area where the airliner came down is mostly open, with few homes or business establishments.

The Fire Department said it was fighting a fire in the wreckage. Traffic in the area was halted, and police directed emergency equipment to take a roundabout way to the scene.—Reuter and AP.

Lucan search moves to the French and Belgian coast

By Clive Burrell

The search for Lord Lucan, wanted for the murder of Mrs Sandra Rivett, the nursemaid to his three children, was being concentrated last night along the coastal border area between France and Belgium.

Early yesterday, Det Chief Insp Roy Ransom, who is in charge of the murder investigation, and his deputy, Det Chief Insp David Gerrard, flew from Heathrow for an undisclosed destination.

All a Scotland Yard spokesman would say after they left was: "The boys are gone home where in either France or Belgium. We have not been told their destination."

As late as midnight on Monday neither of the detectives had plans to leave the country. In fact, they took the same train to the airport as the boys' own press department then that they had no leads in the investigation.

The secrecy surrounding their sudden departure and their whereabouts strengthened the claim published in *The Times* last week, by a senior detective that a man was being kept under observation abroad.

The remark was made a few minutes after the jury at Westminster Crown Court re-

turned a verdict that Lord Lucan murdered Mrs Rivett at Lady Lucan's home in Lower Belgrave Street, London, on November 7 last year.

She was found battered to death and trussed up in a canvas sack. Lady Lucan was also attacked the same night and suffered head injuries.

Forensic evidence given to the jury indicated that both women were struck by the same piece of heavy lead piping found in the basement of the Lucan home.

Police believe that Lord Lucan may have left the country on November 8 by ferry from the Newhaven area, or from somewhere along the south coast, and travelled to one of the continental channel ports.

Many reports from holiday-makers and local residents have been received at the Yard through Interpol that Lord Lucan has been seen in the area between Ostend and Calais.

The fact that the two most senior officers in the case have left for that area so suddenly indicates that the seven-month search for Lord Lucan may at last have taken a more positive turn.

Writ is served over Crossman diaries

By a Staff Reporter

A writ was served by Mr Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, yesterday on Times Newspapers Ltd over publication of the Crossman diaries by *The Sunday Times*.

An interim injunction will be sought in the Queen's Bench tomorrow. The writ seeks to prevent the paper from publishing the contents of *The Diaries of a Cabinet Minister* by the late Mr Crossman or any parts of the diary itself without first supplying a copy to the Cabinet Secretary not later than 14 days before the intended date of publication.

The writ also aims at preventing publications of any part of the diaries which record or reveal Cabinet discussions, talks or communications between ministers or ministers and

advisers on policy, and talks or communications concerning members of the Civil Service.

It follows the publication of nine extracts from the diaries in February and March. Last Sunday, after moves to ban the book, *The Sunday Times* quoted further extracts.

"The newspaper compiled a report on two policies of the Labour Government in 1964 and compared the extracts with Mr Wilson's history of the Administration and interviews with former ministers."

Mr Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times*, said yesterday: "This is a very serious matter and we shall resist it all along the line."

A further instalment of the report had been announced last week and he added, "We are hoping to do it."

Rhodesian minister and MPs in secret talks with President Kaunda

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, June 24

A Rhodesian Cabinet Minister and five other white Rhodesian front members of Parliament have just paid a secret visit to Zambia and had talks with President Kaunda. It was disclosed by the Government today.

Mr Wickus de Kock, the Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, and five backbenchers, Mr Andre Holland, Mr John Wright, Dr Colin Barlow, Mr Hilary Squires and Mr Christopher

Andersen, flew to Zambia on Friday and returned on Sunday evening.

They met, besides President Kaunda, farmers, businessmen, senior Government officials and Zambian ministers. The Government spokesman said the visit was made in the "hope that it will assist in a search for a peaceful solution to the problems of a Rhodesian settlement."

This was the first direct contact between President Kaunda and a Rhodesian Government minister since Zambia became

New £20,000 limit for special mortgages

By Desmond O'Leary
Financial Staff

The limit at which building society special advances begin to operate is being raised from £11,000 to £20,000 under a draft order laid before Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Housing.

Although the building societies have been pressing for the limit to be increased, the fact that the order says the new limit will operate from the next financial year for each building society suggests that the societies have not been pressing this particular case too strongly.

The limit, which has been £11,000 since 1971, was introduced in 1969 and enlarged upon in 1962. It was designed to drive out fringe societies

who made large loans on speculative requests to individuals and companies.

Under the legislation, societies are able to lend only up to a tenth of total advances above the limit or to limited companies. In practice, most societies have kept special advances well below the 10 per cent figure.

Nevertheless, societies have felt that with current prices and salaries, £11,000 has become an unduly restrictive limit for societies based heavily in the South-East.

If the draft Order is approved by Parliament, there is unlikely to be a rush for large advances. Although societies are likely to push closer to the 10 per cent limit in the current financial year, funds for lending are still restricted.

Warning on steep rise in car insurance

Warnings that car insurance will rise steeply this year came yesterday from the main insurance companies. Mr A. Macdonald, the British Insurance Association's retiring chairman and chief general manager of General Accident, said: "Premiums have to be raised quite substantially."

The view was supported by other insurance executives at a press conference on the annual results of the industry.

Mr Macdonald said that if inflation continued at its present rate, the companies might have to review premiums every month. They were already moving towards a six-month review.

Underwriting losses, page 17

Bonn Chancellery spy case opens

Herr Günter Guillaume and his wife Christel were all smiles yesterday when their trial opened in Düsseldorf on charges of espionage and treason while Herr Guillaume was a personal assistant to the federal Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer. His arrest led to the Chancellor's resignation. The apparent confidence, it was thought, could arise from the relief that, if convicted, they will be sent to East Germany on an exchange deal. Page 5

Ruling may bear hard on ratepayers

A House of Lords ruling yesterday may involve local authorities and therefore ratepayers, in heavy expenditure. Condemned housing being repaired, the Law Lords decided (Law Report, page 8). They upheld a magistrate's ruling against Salford City Council. Page 2

Protestant shot dead

He killing yesterday outside a garage in Glast of Mr Alan Ralph, aged 25, a Protestant, tried with two children, is seen as a further sign that republican extremists are now involved in a sectarian murder campaign. Other Ulster news, page 2



Mozambique independent: Mr Samora Machel, who today becomes President of Portugal's former East African territory, arrives at Lourenço Marques airport. He is flanked by Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos, also in guerrilla uniform, and Mr Joaquim Chissano, transitional Prime Minister. Report, page 6

Smith and Taylor beaten

Stan Smith, the Wimbledon seventh seed, was beaten 6-1, 6-2, 6-1 by a South African, Byrom Bertram, in the first round yesterday. Smith won the championship in 1972. Roger Taylor, who has reached the semi-final round three times, was beaten by Jaime Filipe of Chile. Ken Rosewall was a popular winner over Corrado Barazzutti, of Italy. Page 10

Private profit and the public purse: Six-page Special Report on the principles, planning and operation of a mixed economy.

Union pay admission: Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, said yesterday that the present inflation is unquestionably wage-induced and statutory controls might be necessary. 2

Madrid: In a speech demanding reverence for General Franco, the Spanish Premier said: "There will be no truce with subversion." 5

Mrs Gandhi: A conditional stay of the judgment unseating the Indian Prime Minister is given by the Supreme Court. 6

Peking: Sampling the Edwardian flavours of a Chinese seaside resort, where soldiers with fixed bayonets guard the beach at night. 6

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Letters: On the electoral system from Mr Philip Goodhart, MP, and others; sentences for rape from Mr Giles Playfair and others; Mozambique; Features, pages 8, 14
Bryan Magee explains to the coalition supporters why the parties cannot all be friends together; Brian Harris looks inside the ideological wrappings of China
Diary, page 14
A guide to the five fringe candidates at the West Woodwich by-election
Arts, page 7
Melinda Camber on the treatment of British plays in Paris; Charles Lewsen on *Thurber*
Sport, pages 10-12
Cricket: Lancashire suspend Barry Wood for six matches; Racing: Prospects for three meetings; Boxing: Neil Allen interviews Muhammad Ali
Business News, pages 17-22
Stock market: Equities continued to fall on fears of a price freeze but gilts were firmer. The FT index lost 8.5 to 310.3
Financial Editor: Metal Box invests in technology; insurers may want more cash; pre-Budget buying helped Allied Breweries

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HOME NEWS

Union leader rejects TUC view on pay rises and inflation

By Our Labour Editor

The TUC argument that inflation is not wholly caused by high wage settlements was publicly repudiated yesterday by a trade union leader who recently negotiated a 31 per cent pay rise for his higher-paid members.

Calling on the union movement to reach agreement on concerted and effective action on wages, Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, said that if a pay policy was not devised quickly the Government would have no alternative but to impose statutory controls.

Writing in *EPE*, the power engineers' journal, Mr Lyons recalled the recent settlement of 31.3 per cent for his members in the electricity supply industry, but argued: "Everyone knows that 30 per cent settlements are good for the recipient in the short term, but that if everyone gets them they are potentially ruinous to every body. We came nearly at the end of the wages round and had no effective choice in the matter. But I believe that we, together with other trade unions, must seriously seek to limit strictly the wage and salary increases we seek and obtain in the next round, in order to keep them within the increase in the cost of living. Failure of the trade union movement to do this will inevitably mean that the Government—any government—will have to do it for us. Whatever the reasons for inflation have been in the past, present inflation is unquestionably wage-induced."

One of the troubles was that wage increases had been blamed habitually, and wrongly, for all the nation's economic ills for so long that when "now" for once the rate of wage and salary increases really is the mainspring of our current inflation, many in the trade union movement still do not believe it". He continued:

"And yet opinions are changing fast. There is undoubtedly a groundswell of opinion among the membership of trade unions—and it is the membership view which of course is decisive—that something has to be done by the trade unions themselves to bring the situation back under control. The stark fact is that... to allow a free-for-all to continue will raise unemployment as well as inflation to catastrophic proportions. "Do as I say or I will cut my throat" is not the strongest bargaining stance to adopt."

He rejected the Jack Jones plan for flat-rate pay increases which is being discussed at today's meeting of the TUC General Council. He said that it was a "thoroughly divisive approach".

The power engineers have suggested a combination of flat-rate and percentage increases in the next wage round, starting perhaps with £2 across the board plus 12 per cent, but conceding that the formula could be adapted to whatever rate of inflation the trade union movement might face.

Mr Lyons said that the Government would ultimately find themselves more interventionist than they were prepared to admit. He said:

"One of the many reasons for this is that it is precisely the medium-sized, thriving, entrepreneurial firms, operating in fields of advanced technology, which most need encouragement and yet are hardest hit by too inflexible a control of credit. If British industry is to remain competitive, the monetarists will have to design a very efficient and sensitive selective machinery to permit key industrial expansions."

Extra aid of £231m for local authorities

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced payment of £231m to local government as part of its rate-support grant to offset the cost of pay and price increases between November, 1974, and March, 1975.

The latest increase, the second such order for the year, adds to the £1,100m grant announced last November. It takes the total rate support grant for 1974-75 to £2,474m.

Increases are usually made in November, when the rate-support grant for the next year is announced, but the Government has brought forward its settlement because of local government requests in view of the difficult economic situation and rising inflation.

The £231m is worked out as 60.5 per cent (the proportion of government grant agreed for the year 1974-75) of nearly £400m allowable expenditure. That includes the cost of the Houghton award to teachers.

When the local authority associations met Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday to be told of the increase order, they argued that the sum was £24m less than they had calculated because of the effects of the Houghton award. They were told that if they could prove their figures, the matter would be looked at sympathetically.

The associations also complained that more allowance should be made for transport costs, since it was impossible to put up fares rapidly enough to offset increased costs. Mr Crosland said he was unable to accede to that request.

Finally, they asked for an early increase order this year. Mr Crosland told them that he would consider cases where there was full and systematic evidence of cash flow difficulties.

House of Lords ruling on use of condemned property may cost councils large sums

By A Staff Reporter

Local authorities may have to spend enormous sums of public money to repair condemned houses being used as temporary accommodation, as a result of a House of Lords ruling yesterday.

The Law Lords upheld a magistrate's ruling in April last year that Salford City Council, Greater Manchester, must remedy defects in Mrs Brenda McNally's council house in Lower Broughton, Salford, which constituted a statutory nuisance under the 1936 Public Health Act, being injurious to health.

The council owns about a thousand houses in Lower Broughton area, all in bad condition, which it bought in 1968 for slum clearance. Demolition was deferred for seven years, however, and only minor repairs were carried out. None of the houses had hot water or a bathroom and many are still suffering from severe rising and penetrating damp and rotten plaster.

About half the Lower Broughton houses have been demolished, but the families refused. The council plans to clear the rest by next year. But in the meantime, if it is to comply with the law, it will have to bear the cost of putting in damp-proof courses and other repairs.

More than 30,000 other houses are involved in slum clearance programmes in Salford. Most of them are not yet owned by the council, but once they are compulsorily purchased, the council will face similar repair difficulties.

Mr Roger Reese, Chief Executive of Salford City Council, said yesterday that the council would naturally comply with the law. But each property would be considered on its merits. He added:

"The council will be compelled to spend very large sums on properties whose useful life was virtually finished. The burden will of course have to be borne by the taxpayer. We query whether such substantial investment of public money is a wise usage of the nation's resources. It is a view that any such money ought to be spent either on new properties or on properties with a useful life."

Mr David Mylan, of Shelter, which acted as adviser to Mrs McNally, said the judgment was a complete vindication of an 18-month campaign by the Lower Broughton Housing Action Group and Shelter to get some of the worst slums in Europe demolished.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents the Greater London Council, the 22 metropolitan boroughs and the 36 metropolitan district authorities, said the decision would have important implications for all local authorities that used condemned housing as temporary accommodation.

Tax relief denied: Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, denied yesterday that the Government was thinking of cutting tax relief for home buyers (the Press Association reports). The fear arose when a speech last week by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, was taken as a hint that the Government was considering moves on mortgage tax relief. Mr Freeson said: "There is no truth in this whatsoever. At no time did Mr Crosland suggest that tax relief should be abolished."

Mr Freeson was speaking in the Greenwich Woolwich West constituency in support of the Labour candidate, Mr Joe Stoney, in Thursday's election. He told a press conference that the Government was looking forward to 300,000 new houses being built in the next 20 years of rented occupation. "Within that figure, there is a shift towards the comparatively cheap council housing," he said.

Free leases: Long leases on the great majority of the six million council houses and flats in Britain should be given free to tenants, according to Professor A. R. Prest of the London School of Economics (our Planning Reporter writes). His argument is today's issue of the right-wing monthly, *Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*, stating:

"At first sight this sounds utterly shocking. But by making it easier for people to move from one job to another, it could have enormous advantages for the flexibility and productivity of British industry. It might be argued that local authorities would be left with large housing debts on their hands and no income to service them. But this misses the point that present and prospective rent levels are not and not to make any significant contribution towards the servicing of any way."

The combination of income from ground rents on the leasehold and the saving of expenditure on administration, repairs and maintenance would do quite a lot to nullify any such arguments, Mr Freeson said.

Last Saturday, Mr Peter Walker, a former Secretary of State for the Environment, suggested that council tenants should be given their houses after 20 years of rented occupation.

GLC will be urged to tighten building contract letting

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council is to be recommended to tighten its procedures for letting building contracts to avoid unnecessary costs arising. The move follows an investigation by the GLC's scrutiny panel into a contract that increased from £8.3m to £15.7m.

A housing contract at Gloucester Grove, Southwark, for 1,210 homes was let to Mr J. Gleeson (Contractors) Ltd. in December 1971, for £8.3m. Last February the council agreed to additional costs of £7m, of which £3m was due to inflation and £4m was in settlement of the contractor's loss and subsequent work.

The panel attributed part of the rising costs to a "calculated risk" taken by the contractor. It criticized unnamed officials of the architect's department for their "inexcusable" failure to keep elected members properly informed about the contract's increasing costs.

The panel, chaired by Mr Sergio Pauri, said the calculated risk was taken in letting the contract before GLC architects had completed drawings and contract information needed by Gleeson. It has endorsed the action being taken by the housing architect in systematically checking and monitoring contract information before and after contracts are let, and has recommended that such action should be the norm throughout the council's services.

Council accused: Islington council, London, is accused in a report published yesterday of misusing its planning powers (our Planning Reporter writes).

"Delay is often used as an instrument of policy in order to frustrate enterprises of which the council disapproves on political grounds," according to a report by Nigel Moore and Associates. It was commissioned by CIP Development Securities, a property company, CIP's chairman, Mr Charles Price, insisted yesterday that the report was independent and unbiased, but it was clearly prompted by differences between the company and the council, notably over the Woodbridge estate.

Last year the council made a bid for the estate, which was later sold to CIP for £1.4m. The company submitted an overall plan for its renovation and partial redevelopment, but it was rejected by the council which offered instead to buy the residential properties for more than £1m.

The Government sanctioned the purchase earlier this month although most residents protested that the council could not afford to renovate their homes as the company had promised to do.

The Woodbridge case is one of 72 cited in the report. It accuses the council of using its powers of planning control fairly between different applicants, and of rejecting priority initiatives for residential development schemes on their merits but purely because they are not initiated by the borough.

Anti-inflation plan coming before August 1

Continued from page 1

A meeting of the TUC General Council today will be important in showing how the union leaders are responding to the Government's latest proposals, although the Government is prepared to allow another fortnight for the TUC to make its own recommendations for a change in the social contract's wage guidelines.

The chief difficulty for the Government is to convince some union leaders of the painful consequences which must follow if what Mr Crosland has called the present "lunatic wage paper chase" is not halted.

Unions meet employers: TUC leaders and the CBI took the first tentative steps last night towards an agreement on pay and prices in the second round of their talks on curbing inflation (our Labour Editor writes).

A statement released after two hours of discussions said that they had analysed all the factors to be taken into account in devising measures greatly to reduce the rate of inflation "so that the real national income could begin to grow again and living standards as a whole and employment could be maintained". They added:

"Both sides believe that pay and price increases should be set at a critical 12-month period of the next round of negotiations so that during this period a phased reduction of inflation can be achieved and employment protected."

This is the first sign of agreement on principles and objectives for beating inflation in the coming year. No figures for pay or price increases emerged last night, but further talks will take place.

Unlike the disappointing turnout at Monday's meeting of the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee, last night's talks were attended by most of the key figures in the trade union movement. Apart from Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, Mr Jack Jones, the transport workers' leader, Lord Greene, chairman of the TUC employers' committee, Lord Allen of Fallowfield, the shopworkers' leader, and Mr David Bossett, of the general and municipal workers, took part.

Of the senior men in the TUC, only Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineering workers' president, was absent. He was attending the conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Workers.

Statutory controls: Mr Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, said yesterday that the Opposition might favour statutory wage controls to overcome inflation (the Press Association reports).

Speaking at Woolwich, he said: "We made it quite clear at the last election that we do not want a return to statutory wages and incomes control. But we did say that in a crisis situation one could not rule out the possibility of some statutory controls."

Parliamentary report, page 9

Concession to Liberals over Europe

By Michael Hatfield

Liberal MPs are believed to have won a concession from the Prime Minister so that the party's delegation of two to the European Parliament will not be reduced.

With the advent of the Labour delegation the Liberals were in danger of having their representation halved. That meant dropping either Lord Gladwyn or Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness.

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, saw Mr Wilson yesterday and the Prime Minister is understood to have agreed to look into the possibility of cutting the size of the Labour delegation of 18 from six peers to five and 12 MPs.

It is understood that the Liberals were told at first that Labour's delegation would remain at 18 and that they should invite Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, to reduce the Tory team of 16 by one.

The Conservatives, however, are highly unlikely to surrender their seats.

Hopes of Ulster compromise scorned by 'loyalist' in call for majority rule

From Christopher Walker

Mr William Craig, one of the three leaders of the dominant Loyalist Coalition, yesterday delivered a quietly spoken but scathing attack on the "loyalist" compromise about the Convention's chances of producing a compromise between Roman Catholic and Protestant politicians.

He contemptuously dismissed recent attempts to limit the early stages of the Convention's business to non-contentious issues, and called for an urgent start to the job of drawing up a report that would advocate the establishment of a majority in Parliament in Ulster.

Mr Craig's speech noticeably lacked the conciliatory tone of those made recently by the two other "loyalist" leaders, the Rev Ian Paisley and Mr Harry West. It made clear that at the end of the day the loyalists would be sticking firm by their election manifesto and voting through a proposed form of government not very different from the old Stormont.

The Vanguard Ulsterist party led by Mr Craig has the closest links to the loyalist paramilitary groups and is probably the single most influential voice within the United Ulster Unionist Council. A number of its prominent members have expressed previous opposition to the "loyalist" compromise, which they say has been adopted by some of their Convention colleagues.

In his speech Mr Craig attacked attempts made to centre discussion on economic and social issues and thus avoid friction. It is idle in my opinion to talk about economic or social policies before you devise the foundations on which to build them," he said.

In spite of continuing demonstration from politicians of all parties and increased police and army activity, the wave of sectarian warfare continued yesterday with another daylight bombing raid on a Roman Catholic public house near the city centre.

Customers in the bar had a lucky escape.

During the day the Ulster Volunteer Force, one of the two largest loyalist paramilitary groups, denied allegations by Mr Paddy Devlin, SDLP Chief Whip, that its members had been involved in a number of recent sectarian killings.

Irish Special Branch detectives arrested Mr Seamus Costello, leader of the Irish Republican Army, on charges of being a member of an illegal organization. A widespread police hunt was mounted in the republic after an attempted bomb attack on Sunday on a train crowded with hundreds of official Sinn Féin supporters.

Peace experiment: Sectarian killings in Londonderry had occurred since monthly meetings of all Christian denominations began in the attempt to cement the Right Rev Cuthbert Peacock, who retired as Bishop of Derry and Raphoe in March, said in Londo yesterday (a Staff Reporter writes).

He said: "One of the most suggestive things happening in Derry is that for the first time in Ireland clergy of all denominations meet once a month to discuss how best to give the Christian witness to the community." Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Methodists were represented.

Mr Prentice finds friend in moderate alliance

By Penny Symon

The new Social Democratic Alliance, formed to rally moderates in the Labour Party against the left wing, yesterday seized its first opportunity to come to the aid of a moderate in trouble.

Mr Peter Stephenson, chairman of the alliance, issued statements on behalf of all officers condemning the North-East constituency Labour Party for its treatment of Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development.

Mr Prentice has been in difficulties in his constituency since he began his outspoken rally to moderates to stand and be counted, and on Monday night the executive committee of the local party recommended that a special general meeting be held to consider asking him to retire at the next election.

The alliance said:

"There is no precedent in the 10 history of our party for a Labour Cabinet minister, who retains the confidence of the Prime Minister, to be asked to resign. This is all the more objectionable at a time when the Labour Government as a whole is fighting to save the country from economic catastrophe."

The alliance pointed out that Mr Prentice had been a long supporter of the Labour Party government, and a democratic socialist, principles for many years, and had been working to achieve a classless society, and those who think like him undoubtedly represent the overwhelming majority of Labour supporters and voters, and an intolerable attempt should be made to victimize him for his principles."

The alliance had come into being not a moment too soon and the decision in Newham North-East would cause a major rift over the country rally in support of Mr Prentice. They would be aware that a decision would set a dangerous precedent with implications for other moderates in the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Judge questions acquittal on shotgun death

From Our Correspondent

A judge at Leeds Crown Court yesterday remarked that the verdict of a jury in acquitting a farm labourer charged with manslaughter after a boy was killed by a shotgun blast.

Before discharging him, Justice Kenneth Jones said those persons considering a question of a firearms certificate "would be bound by it rather than the verdict of a jury."

The jury took six and a half hours to acquit Paul Moore, 18, of Dalling Avenue, Salford, near Bradford, of manslaughter of a 15-year-old boy, Andrew, at Spring Farm, Easingwold, Lincolnshire. They found him not guilty of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life, and using a firearm to resist arrest. Mr Moore said the shooting was accidental and pleaded not guilty to charges.

Mr Edward Lyons, QC, the prosecution, said it alleged that the boy was in the head from 9ft away. Moore was using his shotgun. He was alleged to have interrupted a neighbour.

In evidence Mr Moore said he thought he put a spent cartridge in the gun during a game of cowboys and Indians. When the gun went off he felt shocked and horrified. He re-loaded, the gun went off and he shot himself, but was interrupted by a neighbour.

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Unfortunately, we find ourselves in much the same position. Without continuous charitable acts by you, and people like you, we cannot go on feeding, clothing and educating our children. We cannot go on running Dr Barnardo's schools, homes and Day Care centres. Or finding foster homes. Or struggling to keep families together.

We desperately need a donation from you. Even better is a Deed of Covenant because we can recover tax already paid. (Or maybe you'd prefer to join a local fund raising group.)

Only if you help can we go on giving hope to our children. However much, or little, you can afford, surely 7000 young lives are worth something?

We can't give unless you do.

Murder pledge 'charade to trick the Mafia'

A man alleged to be a confidence trickster had attempted a dangerous game by trying to trick the Mafia into giving him £2,000 and a new identity by pretending willingness to kill a Crown witness, it was stated at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Opening the defence of David James Stuart, aged 25, of no fixed address, who denies a murder conspiracy with Ronald St Germaine, aged 31, of Quebec, Canada, and George Jeremiah Duchar, aged 36, his Toronto lawyer Mr Brian said that while Mr Stuart was awaiting trial on fraud charges, he met Mr St Germaine, awaiting trial on other charges in Brixton prison.

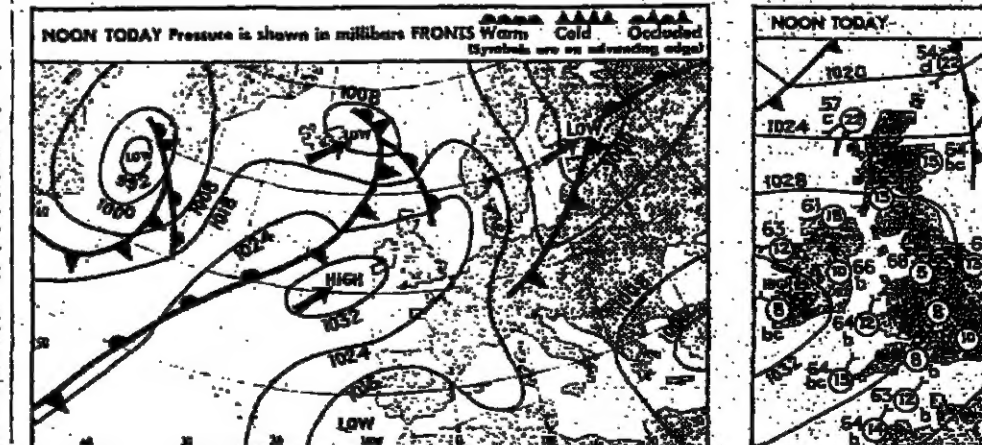
It was evident to Mr Stuart that there was a conspiracy afoot to kill Mr Frank Brockley, the Crown witness, who was also facing charges with Mr St Germaine and others. Mr Higgs said.

His client was "a confidence trickster, a fraudster, and dishonest, but he is not violent and no murderer". He had taken part in what to him was a charade. "He wanted St Germaine to think he would carry out this dreadful act but never had any intention of going through with it."

Earlier, the Crown had alleged that the plan was for Mr Stuart and a man called Joe Duran to lure Mr Brockley to a rendezvous at the Strand Palace Hotel, London, into a car. He would then be struck on the head with an axe and his dismembered body thrown in a disused well in Berkshire.

Mr Duran had disclosed the plot to the police and had a concealed tape recorder on him. The trial continues today.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today		Yesterday	
Sun rises: 4.44 am	Sun sets: 9.22 pm	London: Temp: max 7.5 am to 7.00 pm (57°F), min 7.00 am to 7.00 am (55°F). Humidity: 7.00 am to 7.00 am (55°F). Wind: 24hr to 7.00 pm. 11.5hr. Rain: max level, 7.00 pm. 1.024.5 millibars rising. 1.000 millibars - 29.53in.	
Last Quarter: July 1.		At the resorts	
Lighting up: 9.32 pm to 4.14 am.		24 hours to 6 pm, June 24	
High water: London Bridge, 3.41 am, 6.39 am (21.5hr); 3.57 pm, 6.58 pm (22.5hr). Avonmouth, 3.12 am, 12.6m (41.2hr); 3.31 pm, 12.6m (42.0hr). Dover, 12.43 am, 6.2m (20.5hr); 12.59 pm, 6.5m (21.2hr). Hull, 1.07 am, 7.0m (23.0hr); 8.31 pm, 6.8m (22.4hr). Liverpool, 12.50 am, 9.1m (29.5hr); 1.15 pm, 8.7m (28.6hr).		COAST	
A ridge of high pressure will move slowly S over the British Isles as troughs of low pressure cross N Scotland.		F COAST	
Forecast for 6 am to midnight:		F COAST	
London, SE England, Channel Islands: Sunny periods, variable cloud; wind N moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F), cooler on E coast.		F COAST	
East Anglia, E England, Cloudy, local drizzle near coast; sunny intervals developing inland; wind N to NW light or moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F) cooler on coast.		F COAST	
Weather reports yesterday: MIDDAY: c. Cloud; f. fair; r. rain; s. sun; t. thunder.		F COAST	

Court hearing sterilization

The High Court applied to prevent a girl, aged 11, being sterilized is to be heard at Sheffield Crown Court before Mrs Justice Hildobrook today.

The plan to sterilize the girl, who suffers from a rare genital condition known as Klinefelter's syndrome, caused a controversy earlier this month when the postponement of the operation.

Lord Shinwell in hospital

Lord Shinwell, who is 90, admitted to the Middle Hospital yesterday after a fall at his flat in St John's Wood, London. He was alone at the time. Lord Shinwell was found lying on the floor. He said later "He has his head and they are keeping him in hospital overnight. It is quite cheerful."

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NAME _____

Address _____

Post to: Dr. Barnardo's, Dept. VQ 149, Barking Road, Essex IG6 1QG.

TIME

Italy gets redder

Another Korean war?

More C.I.A. disclosure

Pele plays again

America's crime wave

ON SALE NOW

NEWS

Plans to aid
handicapped
to fall
short

Correspondent
plans for a White
house would fall far
the Government's
rattle energetically
in inner city areas
to Mr Jenkins, the
Secretary of State.
Now is whether
enough to fight for
advice of his
eventually the

ment in favour of
it is that it is not
tuning up more
proposals, because
would reject them
in today's school
attempts.

attempts paperback
Now, Mr Jenkins
972 for a develop-
urban programme
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same would cost
20m a year. This is
a price to pay
unfamiliar squallor in
poverty bounds.
Party manifesto
promised
courageously pursue
elimination of areas
which are the most
degrading grounds of
other cities.

seals for the White
house to expand the
same in the way
would hope. Instead,
is back comprehensive
proposals, say, are an
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delight on urban

posals were an-
July, 1974, as a
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England and Wales
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sitive, the building
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ing more policemen.

The hall ban 'a case
staken identity'

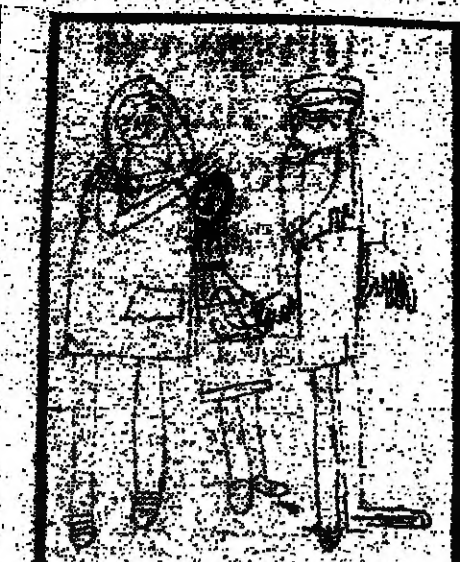
al of admission to
dian at Leicester
a case of mistaken
ottingham County
old yesterday.
Appleby, QC, for
rainments, said the
Mr Lorne Horsford
red was bedevilled
sion of the enter-
company's policy. He
is not the imple-
policy or the view
Mr Eric Morley,
collect entry on the
identity, albeit mis-
Morley, head of
ld be appearing in
he added.
any Lester, QC, for
Relations Board, is
ages on behalf of
rd aged 21, of
Road, Belsize Park,
London, and an
against Mecca. He
that Leicester Palais
discriminated against
rd in September.

Arch fall killed child

at collapsed on the
of a Liverpool foot-
Christopher Lawler,
standing for about
it was said yesterday
Coroner's Court.
roner's officer said a
ity inspector had
the construction was
Lawler, aged seven,
d when the arch over

Actress denies husband was jealous

can Dennis denied
that revenge was her
bringing a £33,000
rt claim against her
shand.
he fact that your
cited Sir Harold
in your divorce
1972, have anything
in this action alleging
she was asked by Mr
ay, QC, for Captain
this.
is a dramatic that
I should like Sir Harold
have no feeling of
Mrs Dennis replied,
brought the case be-
husband had said he
him the money she re-
om the sale of their
verhall is 1971 after-
ated.
il, at Broadhurst,
was an £11,000 gift to
Sir Harold in 1944
married.
the case opened on
Mrs Dennis, a former
used 68, of Grosvenor
Mayfair, admitted that
id, millionaire, race-
and friend of the
had been her lover



Overcoming handicaps: Answer Me World, an
anthology of poems and prose by and about
mentally handicapped children and illustrated
by mentally handicapped artists, was published
yesterday by the National Society for Mentally
Handicapped Children (Diana Geddes writes). A
poem by Sir John Betjeman, the Poet Laureate,
introduces it. At its launching yesterday pain-
ings and drawings used for the illustrations were
shown in the art gallery of Foyles Bookshop,
London. Among them were (left to right) works
by Audrey David, Vlada Nikolic, Stephen

Jobs needed
to avoid
race tension

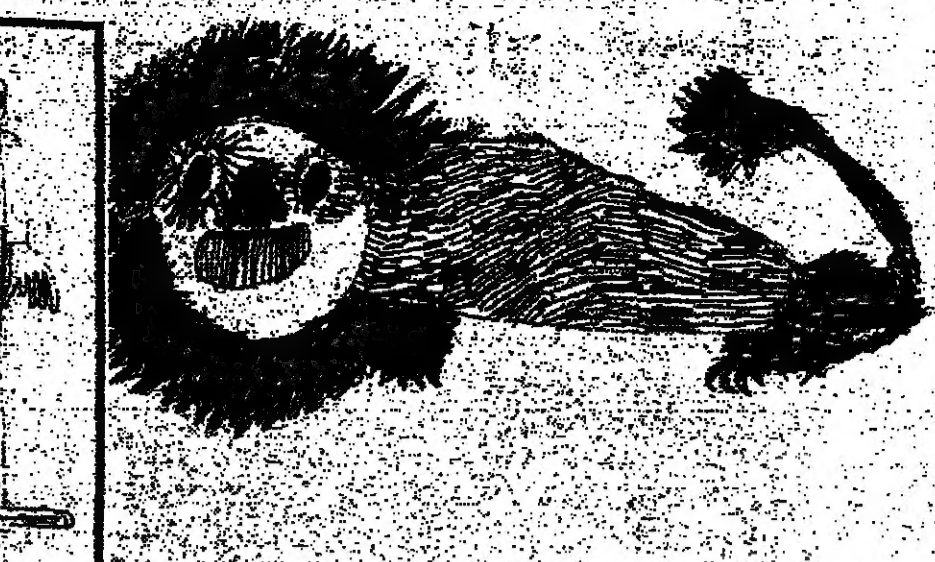
By Our Home Affairs
Correspondent
Mr Ian Gilmour, MP, Opposi-
tion spokesman on home
affairs, said last night that if
responsible employment and
other opportunities could not
be provided for children of im-
migrant families there was the
danger of creating the sort of
racial tension all governments
had been seeking to avoid.

Speaking in his constituency
of Chesham and Amersham, he
said: "There should be a
major concentration of help not
only on those areas where there
has been a large concentration
of immigrant families but also
and this is important, on other
areas where there is major
deprivation and poverty."

Present help was fragmented
and needed to be concentrated
much more positively.

If that action was to be suc-
cessful, there must be a contin-
uous and firm control over
future immigration.
Last year almost 19,000 Com-
monwealth citizens who had as-
terred subject to conditions had
successfully applied to settle,
an increase of more than 10,000
on 1973. While too much should
not be made of one year's fig-
ures, the numbers clearly must
be watched.

One of the main purposes of
the 1971 Act was to ensure
that immigrants who came to
Britain with the right of per-
manent settlement



Bryant, and Orestis Danica.
Mr George Lee, secretary-general of the
society, said they had restored producing such
an anthology hitherto because they thought
there would be a natural recoil from poems
written by parents in distress. But this book
was completely free of "maudlin sentimentality
or cooing treacle". It showed that parents were
capable of a light-hearted approach to their
difficulties.

Lord Chancellor can
remove circuit judge

By Our Political Staff
Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP
for Stoke-on-Trent, South, a
leading campaigner against the
present rape laws, has been
advised that Lord Elwyn-Jones,
the Lord Chancellor, has the
power to remove a circuit judge
from office on the ground of
incompetence or misbehaviour.

Mr Ashley obtained his infor-
mation from the Speaker's
Counsel. Yesterday he wrote to
Lord Elwyn-Jones pointing out
that the decision about Judge
Christmas Humphreys, who had
been criticised for imposing a
six-month suspended jail sen-
tence on a man who admitted
raping two women, clearly
rested with him. The letter said
he had been told that there was
no provision for removing a
circuit judge by address of both
Houses of Parliament com-
parable to proceedings for remov-
ing High Court judges. Mr
Ashley wrote:

"Consequently I do not propose to
press my motion calling for the
resignation or removal of Mr
Christmas Humphreys since the
decision now clearly lies in your
hands. I hope you will give it
careful consideration. I do not
seek to damage the judge nor,
indeed, to reopen the case which
he has tried. But I am attempting
to avert the consequences of his
deplorable judgment, which has
allowed freedom to a man who
admitted raping two women at
knife-point."

The Lord Chancellor, Mr
Ashley said, has several courses
open to him. He could dismiss
the judge, or ensure that he was
not allowed to hear any further
cases involving allegations of
rape. If he were allowed to con-
tinue, or he could declare that
the dangerous precedent he has
established, should not be
followed by any other judge,
and lay down specific guidelines
for rape sentencing. He said:

"I hope that you will adopt one of
these courses in order to undo the
damage which has been caused by
this judgment. The judge himself is reported to
be quite unmoved by the present
situation. Unfortunately the same
cannot be said of the victims and
many other women who are deeply
perturbed. They know that rapists
will now be encouraged by this
judgment and women discouraged
from reporting rape. Any action
you can take to change this situa-
tion will be greatly appreciated."

Council tenants
pay more rent,
survey shows

By Our Social Services
Correspondent
Council tenants are likely to
spend twice as much in rent as
people in unfurnished tena-
cies, but their total housing
costs are half those of mort-
gagors. Furnished tenants pay
almost as much in rent as
owner occupiers on their more-
pages. Those figures are dis-
closed today in the new edition
of The General Household Sur-
vey, in what is believed to be
the first nationally representa-
tive comparison of the housing
costs of different tenures.
The Department of the En-
vironment has been using the
statistics for some time since
the new volume is published
about a year behind already.
No newer figures are available,
but the relative proportions
spend on different types of
accommodation may have
changed because the data were
collected before the recent rent
freeze was imposed.
The volume covers a wide
range of social statistics, in-
cluding population, income, edu-
cation and health, based on
interviews with 15,000 families
throughout Britain. The data
were collected in 1972, and in-
formation for the next two
years has already been col-
lected.
The General Household Survey
1972. (Stationery Office, £5).

Architect to be
disciplined

The Architects' Registration
Council of the United Kingdom
has directed that Mr John
Hall of Mire Place, Llandaff,
Cardiff, should be disqualified
from registration for a year
because he had a direct pecuni-
ary interest in a development
at Caerphilly for whom he acted
as architect.
Mr Hall has three months to
appeal.

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like to be a parent of a mentally handicapped
child, and that it would be of assistance to new
parents of mentally handicapped babies.
In one poem "Benny", Mrs Sue Nelson, a young
mother, describes how her mongrel son was con-
ceived "from one brief moment among many
of careless passion". She goes on to talk of her
excitement feeling the baby grow inside her,
and then of the birth: "How wonderful is this
little soft helpless life I have created."
But she is told: "He's not like other babies."
She tries to be strong: "But visions pass



through my mind of mongols I have seen. Ugly
far blank faces. Loose ungainly bodies... Bet-
ter he were dead.
The years change her: "And now you are eight,
my Benny, my baby, my Peter Pan child. I
hardly think of you as different now at all. For
you are you... And I love you."
The anthology has been translated into several
languages.
Answer Me World (National Society for Mentally
Handicapped Children, 17 Pembroke Square, Lon-
don, W2 4EP, 60p, or Foyles Bookshop, Charing
Cross Road, WC2, 50p).

Bus-roof
safety
standards

By Our Motoring Correspondent
The Government is to lay
down minimum strength re-
quirements for bus and coach
roofs as soon as a suitable
technical standard is available.
Mr Gilbert, the Minister of
Transport, said in a Commons
written reply yesterday.

He was answering questions
from MPs which referred to
recent coach accidents. He said
there were few recorded
instances of bus or coach roofs
collapsing, and no figures about
the deaths or injuries they may
have caused.

Mr Gilbert added that roll-
over accidents were more fre-
quent with cars, but roof col-
lapses were seldom the primary
cause of injury. He was exam-
ining whether statutory require-
ments should be introduced.
British Leyland, the country's
leading bus and coach manufac-
turer, said its vehicles already
had a high level of built-in
safety. The Leyland National
Bus complied with the United
States requirement that the
roof had to support the unladen
weight of the vehicle without
structural collapse.

7-day-a-week surgeon
demands assistance

By Neville Hodgkinson
An orthopaedic surgeon who,
apart from holidays, has
worked or been on call 24 hours
for 24 years, has decided to re-
inforce his demand that a second
orthopaedic surgeon should be
appointed to the area he serves.
Mr A. F. Rushforth, aged 58,
the surgeon, who has been
pressing for years for the
appointment, has had his fight
taken up by the 5,000-member
Hospital Consultants' and
Specialists' Association.

The association said yesterday
that it regarded the dispute as
a test case. It saw it as a chal-
lenge to the National Health
Service tradition of exploitation
by which consultants were re-
quired to work hours unrelated
to their contracts when
patients' needs could not other-
wise be met, because not
enough staff were provided.

It hoped that by taking up
Mr Rushforth's case it would
bring to light many similar
cases it believed to exist.
Mr Rushforth, who works
mainly at St Albans City Hospi-
tal, is a part-time consultant
contracted to work 31 hours a
week. He said yesterday that
since his appointment in June,

1951, he had had to be con-
stantly available. His only re-
pite had been when he was on
holiday or study leave.

His efforts to obtain a second
surgeon had been received
sympathetically, and the
regional health authority had
indicated that it recognized the
need. But as a member of the
regional manpower committee,
he knew that no such appoint-
ment was imminent.

After other protests had
failed he wrote to the Prime
Minister last autumn saying
that for years he had been
unable to go round a golf
course, or go sailing, or take
his wife away for a weekend,
or do anything that would pre-
vent his being at the end of a
telephone.

If he went for a walk in the
park at the weekend he had to
telephone to the hospital to
tell his registrar where he was.
Police officers had twice called
him out of church for emer-
gency operations.

"I am now proposing to do
a fully good 31 hours, to pro-
vide contractual care for
patients in the ward, and to
expect the region to provide
the extra cover at the week-
end", he said yesterday.

Owner of
casino
jailed for
conspiracy

John Tsigarides, a casino
owner, who escaped injury when
a gunman burst into his club
and killed three people, was
jailed at Exeter Crown Court
yesterday after admitting con-
spiracy and incitement.

Mr Tsigarides, aged 46,
Greek-Cypriot owner of Tor-
quay's Carlton Club, admitted
two charges of inciting an as-
sociate to suggest that a potential
witness should give false evi-
dence or not give evidence.
With Peter Gillard, aged 38,
a garage owner, of Ellacombe,
Mr Tsigarides also admitted a
joint charge of conspiracy in
seeking to bribe a former
croupier to give false evidence.
Mr Tsigarides, of Chelston,
Torquay, and Paul Filby, aged
36, a former croupier, also of
Chelston, denied a joint charge
of conspiracy in seeking to in-
duce Par Fenton, wife of a con-
victed killer, Martin Fenton,
to give false evidence. No evi-
dence was offered on that
charge.

Mr Tsigarides also denied a
charge of attempting to pervert
the course of justice by seeking
to bribe Mrs Fenton into giv-
ing false evidence. The prosecu-
tion offered no evidence, and
Mr Justice Park ordered that
the charge should remain on
the file.

Mr Tsigarides was jailed for
two years on each of three
charges, the sentences to run
concurrently. Mr Gillard was
fined £250 and given a nine-
month term suspended for two
years.

Mr Graham Neville, for the
prosecution, said the case arose
from evidence given last Decem-
ber when Mr Tsigarides made
a refusal by magistrates to re-
new his club's gaming licence.
Mr Neville said that Mr
Tsigarides, with Mr Fenton's
backing, opened the club in
1971. Later Mr Fenton devel-
oped "a very considerable
hatred" for the club owner.

In December, 1973, Mr Fen-
ton stormed into the casino,
having shot dead a policeman
and killed three people. He was
later sentenced to life
imprisonment.

Allegations of offers of money
to alter evidence came out at
the licence appeal.
Mr David Owen Thomas, QC,
for Mr Tsigarides, said there
was no doubt that Mr Tsigarides
was an intended victim of the
night Mr Fenton went to the club.

Jones, Lang, Wootton
have Institutional and
Pension fund clients with
substantial funds for
Investment in property.

Property is a fundamental requirement for any
business or production process and cannot be
divorced from other assets. Industrial plant needs
to be adequately housed. Office Staff need modern
accommodation in which to operate efficiently.

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our Investment Department
on 01-493 6040.

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Australia: Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth. Associated Offices: Christchurch, Auckland.
South East Asia: Hong Kong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching. Middle East: Beirut. U.S.A.: New York.

WEST EUROPE

Herr Brandt's former assistant goes smiling to trial on espionage and treason charges

A Dan van der Vat, a so-called "spy" in the cell, was followed by the rest of the trial in the cell of Herr Willy Brandt, today at the opening of trial in Düsseldorf.

Herr Günter Guillaume, a former aide of the Chancellor, was released at the end of a life sentence for treason, his wife, who was also charged with treason, was released from prison after 20 months and had to go to the tiny room like many others going to the trial.

The accused, surrounded by a court official called "Gentlemen, let these live."

The presiding judge, Dr. H. J. Leber, ordered the cameramen as soon as he took his seat, four colleagues, 10 minutes late.

Herr Guillaume was the Chancellor's personal assistant, party liaison, when Herr Brandt led the West German government. He was arrested months ago and Herr Brandt resigned two weeks before the trial.

Siegfried Buback, the Federal Attorney General, took the lead in the prosecution today as it is to underline the importance of the trial from a legal point of view. He said that the 50-page indictment, which accused Herr Guillaume of passing official secrets to a foreign power, and his wife of aiding and abetting him. Both also accused of treason.

Buback alleged that Herr Guillaume had been sent into Germany by the East German secret service in 1956 to "join and integrate the Social Democratic

Party" (of which Herr Brandt remains chairman).

The information thus gained was sent to East Berlin, either directly by radio or via "cover addresses," dead letter-boxes and couriers," Dr. Buback said.

Herr Guillaume also saw papers at the Chancellery which enabled the communist block to exploit weaknesses in the Western alliance and to affect adversely its defence capacity. These documents had the security gradings "confidential" and "secret". The charge sheet, however, makes no mention of "top secret" documents at all.

The charges, as summarized, could well have been severely formulated for security reasons, but there is nothing in the text, even if all it alleges is true, to justify the resignation of the head of government.

Invited to comment on the indictment (no plea is called for in a West German court), Herr Guillaume, looking fit and smartly dressed in a grey suit, blue shirt, red and blue tie, and spectacles, said: "I should not like to say anything."

His wife, wearing a light weight turquoise suit and matching silk neckerchief, her hair a mass of fashionable tiny curls, said: "I am very sorry and, for me, but just as decisively, 'I should like to make use of my right to refuse to speak'."

This appeared to catch the prosecution off guard. They asked permission to read extracts from Herr Guillaume's correspondence in custody. When this request was granted and some rather innocuous paragraphs were read out, Herr Guillaume was heard to say to his wife: "This is a disgrace."

The court was told that Herr Guillaume had informed his captors that he was an officer of the East German Ministry for State Security (equivalent of the Soviet KGB) and would say nothing about his work or even

his rank, as he still felt bound by his oath of office.

Then the court began the process, so curious to Anglo-Saxon observers of "confidential" as to the person. This involved reading out all the mass of documents which officialdom accumulates about people and files away, recording the milestones in their lives.

This part of the trial illustrates not only the thoroughness of West German bureaucracy and how much it knows, but also how useless such information can be. After all, if the charges are true, the official business will have failed for 18 years to detect the most successful East German spy ever discovered in West Germany.

Despite last year's change in the East German constitution, expanding all reference to "the German nation", both accused answered: "Yes", without demur when asked the formal question: "Are you of German nationality?"

For the rest, neither accused was called upon to say anything more. They seemed to be more at ease than anyone else in the specially built basement courtroom, sealed off against bugging devices since much of this case will be held in camera.

From time to time they exchanged secret smiles, as if at some private joke, which bore no apparent relation to the proceedings. They seemed happy to be together again, even in these Kafkaesque circumstances. Sometimes they yawned. She drew or doodled, or made a note. He leant his head against the wall, took off his glasses and rubbed his eyes.

It was as if they knew it would all end happily soon. There is, in fact, speculation that the East Germans will force an exchange to get them back if they are convicted, as is the custom of the Eastern secret services.



Christel Guillaume, beaming confidently at the cameras as she joins her husband in the opening of their trial in Düsseldorf, yesterday on charges of espionage and treason.

France denies nuclear arms in Germany plan

Our Own Correspondent
Paris, June 24

France and German Communist parties yesterday issued a joint protest against alleged plans of the French government to use the underground tactical nuclear weapons to French in Germany.

The protest is part of a campaign by the French Communist Party over recent weeks to suggest that the Government is planning to use tactical nuclear weapons to rejoin NATO to arm the West Germans in the framework of a European nuclear force.

The Ellysée Palace spokesman today denied that there have been talks between the French and German Governments on the stationing of tactical nuclear weapons on German soil. It already done so once, about weeks ago, when 14 German troops, the Communist Party leader, first launched his allegations about the nuclearisation of the West German troops with French assistance.

At the Ellysée press luncheon on May 22, President Giscard d'Estaing admitted, however, the stationing of the Pluton eastern France did raise a problem, as the area covered by field of fire included "nuclear territory". It was therefore natural that the German authorities should wish to exchange views with their French counterparts when the case came.

Italian Communists call for revision of EEC treaty

From Patricia Clough
Rome, June 24

The Italian Communists do not want Italy out of NATO or the European Community, the party organ *l'Unità* said today. Their aim is the liquidation of eastern and western military blocks and a revision of the Treaty of Rome.

"The fact that there is a Communist Party in Italy which has a third of the vote does not weaken, but strengthens the ties between our country and all Europe," Signor Giorgio Amendola, the party's senior foreign policy expert, wrote in a leading article.

Signor Amendola set down the party's European and Atlantic policy in length in order to "silence speculation" which has arisen since the Communists' large gains in last week's regional and local elections. He was replying to a question by Signor Ugo La Malfa, the Deputy Prime Minister, that the results might lead to a loosening of Italy's ties with the Western world.

Signor Amendola was also clearly irritated by the fall in the Italian stock exchange after the election results, and particularly by the comment of Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, that anti-democratic forces were on the rise in Italy. He described this as "inadmissible American interference in Italian politics."

The Communists, he said, consider Italy's membership of

Denmark's Premier guilty of slander

From Our Correspondent
Copenhagen, June 24

Mr Anker Jørgensen, the Danish Prime Minister, has been found guilty of slander after saying at a political rally that a right-wing Danish weekly newspaper, *Morgen*, was an expression of the darkest fascism imaginable, and that it received economic support from BP and other international oil companies.

Mr Hans Hørling, the editor of *Morgen*, who conducted his own case, said that the remarks were far beyond what could be considered reasonable comment about a political opponent.

Mr Philip Ingwerslev, for the Prime Minister, said he felt that, on the contrary, Mr Jørgensen had spoken with great moderation, and pleaded not guilty.

The court said that the term fascist could be used only if it could be proved that the person concerned sought to promote a dictatorship similar to those in Germany and Italy before the Second World War.

Mr Hørling's claim for £1,250 in compensation was rejected by the court, which said that in the light of *Morgen's* past descriptions of Mr Jørgensen as a "disgrace to the Danish people", a "criminal" and a "traitor", no compensation was justified and each party should pay his own costs.

Newspapers to stop again

Paris, June 24.—Another 24-hour newspaper strike, the fourth since the middle of April, has been called by the national committee of the printers' union. It is in protest against the "intransigent" attitude of the employers and the Government in the conflict over the newspaper *Le Parisien Libéré*, which has lasted for 110 days.

The last newspaper strike on June 9 affected only Paris daily papers. This time, a national stoppage is planned.

Señor Arias demands reverence for regime

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, June 24

Señor Carlos Arias Navarro, the Spanish Prime Minister, put emphasis on law and order, national unity, reverence for General Franco and "the legitimate origins" of the regime in a major policy speech in the Cortes (Parliament) in Madrid today.

Resisting to "fierce criticism" and "the black of pessimism", the Prime Minister reiterated the regime's staunch anti-Communist position, and said that within a year the Cortes would present a draft law to the Cortes. Detailing its rejection of "communism in its various tendencies, groups or manifestations", he added: "We repudiate it without reservation because of its Marxist inspiration, diametrically opposed to the convictions of our people."

That remark and the general tone of the speech left some moderate left-wing Opposition representatives with the fear that not only communists but others influenced by Marxist philosophy might well be treated more toughly in the future.

It was Señor Arias's second major policy speech. Unlike the first, delivered on February 12, 1974, and promising liberalization, today's address was stern, offering more threats than promises. In it he said: "Let no one be deceived. Let no one think that we are going to ease up on the reins of the principle of authority."

"There will be no truce with subversion. We will not vacillate in applying the remedies, whatever those remedies may be, to guarantee fully the order which the Spanish people have been enjoying for nearly four decades."

Denying frequently published observations about a difference between "official Spain and the real Spain", the Prime Minister expressed scorn for "those who fish in troubled waters, in the company of the resentful, the opportunists and the ingenuities". He announced an uncompromising triple commitment—to defend "the unquestionable legitimacy of the origins of our regime", to affirm "national unity" in the face of regional home rule pressure, and to recognize "the monarchical nature of the state" with Prince Juan Carlos, General Franco's designated

political heir and the future king.

"The institution of the monarchy should be above political debate", Señor Arias said in an indirect reference to the political storm raised by a speech earlier this month in which Don Juan, son of Spain's last king, said that he had never renounced his rights to succession to the vacant crown in favour of his son.

Possibly reacting to widespread complaints of police brutality and torture in the Basque country, the Prime Minister rendered "homage" to the forces of public order and of the security of the state. With self-denial, and offering even their lives, they were carrying out an arduous and very lofty mission, "that of maintaining a climate of tranquillity."

Heavy going by Nine on farm trade pacts

From David Cross
Luxembourg, June 24

The ministers of agriculture of the Nine today were still making heavy going in their efforts to conclude free trade agreements with a number of Mediterranean countries. An appeal by their foreign affairs colleagues, who were holding a parallel meeting in Luxembourg today, to speed up their programme succeeded only in irritating the principal protagonists in the dispute over the Community's future treatment of farm imports from the Mediterranean countries.

The Italians, and to a lesser extent the French, are anxious to protect their farmers against competition from producers in Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria.

Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Foreign Minister and acting president of the Council of Ministers, interrupted the farm ministers' deliberations with a plea that they should not allow themselves to get bogged down in the intricacies of trade concessions. He pointed out that EEC member governments had committed themselves politically to concluding preferential trade agreements with the

M Mitterrand doubtful of 'Soviet document'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 24

M. François Mitterrand, the Socialist Party leader, today praised the left-wing daily *Le Quotidien de Paris* for publishing two special numbers of the suspended Portuguese Socialist paper *República* as inserts in its own publication. It was "an intelligent idea", he said.

But he expressed strong doubts about the authenticity of the alleged Soviet secret document which appeared in the *República* insert yesterday, outlining a five-point plan for the takeover of power by the communists in Western Europe. "Nothing looks more like a real document than a forged one", he told a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association.

"I cannot believe that secret Soviet documents are just lying about. Things just don't happen that way." He was inclined to think the document had "no historic reality". It had become available to the French Socialist newspaper *L'Unité* a week ago, and probably to other papers too.

But he said this did not affect the right of *República* to appear in Lisbon, or *Le Quotidien* to facilitate its appearance in France. "If the journalists of *República* cannot express themselves in Lisbon, so much the better if they can do so here."

As one might expect, the Communists, to put it mildly, do not agree with him. Their paper *L'Humanité* today launched a violent attack against the Portuguese Socialist Party. It said that for weeks the Portuguese Socialist Party had used the conflict over *República* to influence French public opinion and set up an anti-Communist political operation. "Carried away by their momentum they went a bit too far this time. They have been caught in the act of forgery."

Moscow, June 24.—A Tass commentator, Mr Vladimir Yordanski, today categorically denied the existence of a "secret document" giving Kremlin instructions to Western Communist Parties aimed at "seizing power."

He said that the editor of the *Le Quotidien de Paris* "has obviously not seen and could not see this mythical document.—Agence France-Presse

What every working woman needs to know about equal pay

The Equal Pay Act comes into force at the end of this year. Its purpose is to see that women and men are treated equally when it comes to pay and reward for the job they do. If you're a working woman, you probably want to know where you stand over Equal Pay. Here are some facts.

Who is entitled to Equal Pay?

Women who do the same work as men for the same employer at the same place of work have the right to the same rate of pay. This is also the case if their work is broadly similar or has been given an equal value under a job evaluation scheme.

Only if an employer can prove that there is a genuine reason—other than the fact that she is a woman—for giving her different pay, will a woman not have a right to Equal Pay (e.g. when an employer pays all workers extra after a number of years qualifying service).

What work is classed as 'broadly similar'?

If the work you are doing is not exactly the same as work done by a man, it may be classed as broadly similar if the differences are not of practical

importance. In the case of disagreement over this, the final decision will be made by an Industrial Tribunal.

Just pay?

No, the Act covers all terms of your contract of employment, like bonuses, holidays and holiday pay, sick pay, etc. There are only a few exceptions like matters relating to childbirth, retirement and death.

Which firms will be giving Equal Pay?

Every firm that employs women and men may be affected by Equal Pay. It doesn't matter how large or small the firm is—no firms are exempt. And the Act applies to all kinds of workers too, whether their jobs are at a desk or in a factory, full-time or part-time.

When will firms start giving Equal Pay?

Your firm may already be doing so. Or it may be planning to do so before the end of the year. In any event, 29 December 1975 is the date to remember. After that the Equal Pay Act will be a legal obligation.

Who will give advice about Equal Pay?

If you think you will be entitled to Equal Pay, then talk to your Employer about it, or your Union Representative. There is a free guide entitled 'A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970', obtainable from your nearest Unemployment Benefit Office, Employment Office or Jobcentre. You can also seek advice from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, whose addresses are in the Guide.

What if problems arise over Equal Pay?

After the 29th December, if you and your Employer—with or without involving your Union—cannot agree over Equal Pay, then either party can refer to an Industrial Tribunal for a decision. An Industrial Tribunal consists of a chairman, who is legally qualified, and two others. These tribunals were set up to deal with a number of matters relating to employment, and after 29th December will also deal with claims under the Equal Pay Act.

Strauss guidelines for poll victory by CDU-CSU

Our Own Correspondent
Berlin, June 24

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, was welcomed to polite applause when he came to speak to the 780 delegates at the Christian Democratic Union congress in Bonn this morning.

He won roaring applause for a speech which ended with the promise: "I shall support my friend Herr Helmut Kohl so that he will achieve his objective."

The objective, according to Strauss, must be to win an absolute majority in the federal elections next year. He said that the CDU-CSU must not allow itself to be lulled by the illusion of a victory

Nine guarded on Greece's joining Europe

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, June 24

Foreign ministers of the EEC responded somewhat guardedly today to the recent Greek application for membership, which they agreed to "take note of". A warmer welcome will be conveyed privately to the Greeks.

This cautious approach was dictated in part by a desire to avoid offending Turkey. Although Germany, Britain, France and Italy all welcomed the Greek application in principle during today's discussions, none of the Nine relished the prospect of embarking on a further enlargement of the Community.

OVERSEAS

Confident blacks and whites usher in Mozambique self-rule

From Michael Koipe
Lourenço Marques, June 24
As the flag comes down at midnight tonight on 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique, the capital conveys every impression of a relaxed, healthy, smooth-running community. The Frelimo leaders clearly hope the newly independent country will become.

Black and white customers mingled easily today in the pavement cafes of the Avenida de República and the barefoot lottery ticket sellers, shoeshine boys and beggars went energetically about their tasks.

Like many Latin cities, Lourenço Marques is not among the tidiest but multi-racial community groups have sprouted it up and it is aflame with red, green, black and yellow flags and banners. Everywhere there are signs of friendly rapport between the Africans and the remaining white settler community.

Whites, like the blacks, have patriotically placed pictures of the Frelimo heroes, Mondlane, Machel and Dos Santos, in the windows of their homes and businesses. And many have also joined the "dynamism committees" that have been formed in every neighbourhood and every factory and business to politicize and organize the population at grass-roots level.

There has been a debilitating exodus of white technicians and skilled artisans. There are now only 100 doctors for a population of more than 3 million and only one radiologist.

Since September, when a Frelimo-dominated transitional Government was installed, whites and blacks in Mozambique have been learning what it means to change from a white colonial dictatorship to a black-dominated, one-party, Marxist state.

For some it has been a traumatic experience, but others have lived up to the Portuguese reputation for adaptability. Mr Joaquim Chissano, the Prime Minister in the transitional government, has reassured many whites by his sound, pragmatic approach during the past nine months.

But Frelimo's president, Mr Samora Machel, has made it abundantly clear that he intends to impose a rigid, austere discipline. Exploitation and individualism are to be eradicated. The slogan of the new Mozambique is vigilance, work and unity. And to mark the end of the detested imperialism, the statues of Portuguese heroes have been removed from their plinths.

Michael Binoy writes from Lisbon: As Portugal's leading politicians arrived in Lourenço Marques for tomorrow's celebrations, the Armed Forces Movement (AFM) here emphasized Portugal's new commitment to the third world and her wish for a more neutral role vis-à-vis the superpowers.

In a clear reference to Portugal's current negotiations for help from the EEC, a bulletin issued today said Mozambique had turned for help to industrialized countries had to pay a high political and economic price. It was here that Portugal had a vital role to play. Being part of Europe, she could act as an intermediary between Europe and Africa—not through a new colonial system, but through ways of development that could help, in instance, the weapon of raw materials to construct a new world economic order.

Identification with the third world is a favourite theme of the AFM, and is fast becoming a plank of Portugal's foreign policy.

From tomorrow Portugal's relations with Mozambique will be the same as with any independent country. So far there has been no attempt to set up a Portuguese commonwealth to link former colonies in a special political relationship. Each country will be represented in the other by an ambassador. Portugal has already arrived in Lourenço Marques, and Mozambique's is expected here some time soon.

Foreign Ministry officials here expect eventually some preferential trade agreement. The Rhodesian President, Ian Smith, has visited Cuba and today that his Government hopes to establish friendly relations with the new Government in Mozambique. But at the same time it is fully prepared to deal with any new situation.

Leading article, page 15

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Mrs Gandhi talks with her lawyer, Mr E. K. L. Bhagat, outside the Supreme Court in Delhi.

Court allows Mrs Gandhi to stay in office

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, June 24
The Supreme Court has given only a conditional stay to Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, against the operation of the Allahabad High Court judgment disqualifying her from office for corrupt electoral practices. It decided not to bar her from holding the office of Prime Minister and allowed her to attend the proceedings of Parliament, although without the right to vote.

The vacation judge, Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, who delivered the judgment today, said that between an absolute stay as such and the stay he had granted, "there is practically little difference when the petitioner is the Prime Minister".

The judge made it clear that Mrs Gandhi's right, so long as she is Prime Minister, to speak in or otherwise participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament or discharge other functions was not affected by his order.

What she has to consider is the moral aspect which the opposition parties may now be able to put before the public more effectively. Today, as a meeting presided over by Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, the Opposition decided to launch a campaign to demand her resignation.

There had been some dissent in the party when the Allahabad High Court judgment was announced. But at that time

conscientious objectors were reassured with the plea that the Supreme Court would give an unconditional stay. These people may become vocal now.

Leading article, page 15

Basic differences between Israel and US policies

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, June 24
Israel's leaders expect to hear via Washington by the weekend of President Sadat's reaction to the proposals for an interim settlement put forward by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Prime Minister, on his American visit. If, as seems probable, they are rejected, it is hoped in Jerusalem that this will not prove the final word and that the United States will not abandon its attempt to "narrow the gap".

This approach is probably over-optimistic as it seems clear that the differences are over important issues of policy and principle rather than territorial, and that Washington is still tending to the Arab view.

Mr Callaghan dismisses new Amin letter as 'nothing we did not already know'

Continued from page 1
Robert Fisk writes: The Queen will tonight hear a personal report by the two British ambassadors who have tried, apparently in vain, to persuade President Amin to spare Mr Hill's life.

Canada to seek nuclear safeguards from Korea

From Peter Hazelton
Tokyo, June 24
With Canada on the verge of negotiating an agreement to supply South Korea with nuclear equipment and technology, the Canadian Cabinet ministers said today that they will travel to Seoul later this week and investigate reports which suggest that President Park has called for a research programme to develop nuclear weapons.

In brief

Turkish MPs fight it out

Ankara, June 24.—The atmosphere of political violence in Turkey spread to the parliament today and deputies exchanged blows as Mr Bulent Ecevit, leader of the Social Democratic opposition, urged the Government to resign.

Energy fears dispelled

Kaifa, June 24.—Dr Edward Teller, the American physicist who is here to collect an award, today dismissed suggestions that the world's resources were running out. He pointed to nuclear energy and untapped oil sources.

Disarmament agenda

Geneva, June 24.—The arms control committee, the "peaceful" nuclear explosion, and modification of the environment as a weapon of war are among the subjects being discussed by the 31-nation disarmament conference here.

Meeting in Athens

Athens, June 24.—Mr Reginald Maudling, the former Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer, had a meeting here today with Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister.

Minister dismissed

Maseru, Lesotho, June 24.—Mr Joel Moitse, the South African-born Commerce and Industry Minister of Lesotho, has been dismissed from his post. No reasons were given.

Amazon flood chaos

Brasilia, June 24.—Severe flooding along the Amazon has left 150,000 homeless and state of emergency has been declared in four municipalities in the state of Amazonas.

Beirut calm ends

Beirut, June 24.—Machine gun and rocket fire ended the three-week calm in Beirut's suburbs today, claiming at least two lives. There was no precise information on who was firing at whom.

Bram Fischer will

Pretoria, June 24.—Bram Fischer, the former South African Communist leader who died last month at the age of 67, left an estate valued at 89,000 rand (about £55,600).

Royal tourists

Moscow, June 24.—King Badouin and Queen Fabiola of the Belgian Russian Orthodox monastery outside Moscow

Dr Kissinger holds out hand to Cuba

Washington, June 24
Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, said today that conditions were such that discussions with Cuba could now be held. He told a press conference that "there have been some gestures on the part of the Cubans".

A whiff of the old life for foreign holidaymakers despite the authorities' obsession with spies and infiltrators

Edvardian joys of Chinese seaside

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 24
Bathing by daylight and baying at night are the incongruous elements of a weekend at the seaside in China. As the fierce heat of summer descends on Peking, many foreigners seek refuge at the old resort of Pei-tai-to, six hours' journey away by train. There they can enjoy swimming and walking and an Edwardian menu presided over proudly by waitresses who come down from the Peking International Club for the season.

Broadcast text of telegram to the Queen

Following is the text of President Amin's telegram to the Queen, as broadcast by Uganda Radio yesterday:

To Her Majesty Elizabeth II of Great Britain and Head of the Commonwealth, Buckingham Palace, London.

Your Majesty, I received your message delivered to me by your messenger, Sir Charles Blair, and I am deeply grateful for the warm and friendly feelings which you have expressed for me and for my country. I am sure that your Majesty will understand the importance of the message and the respect with which I have received it.

Bangladesh regime seizes press

From Our Correspondent
Calcutta, June 24
Few people in Bangladesh can have been surprised when the Government last week closed down all but four of the country's daily newspapers and completed its control of all mass media. The press takeover was considered likely soon as an authoritarian presidential regime was established by a constitutional amendment on January 25.

After the closure of a left-wing political weekly and the arrest of its editor, the entire press capitulated and journalists began meeting the President to pledge loyalty to him and his party. More than 500 journalists, including all leading editors, have so far applied for party membership.

Canada to seek nuclear safeguards from Korea

From Peter Hazelton

Tokyo, June 24

With Canada on the verge of negotiating an agreement to supply South Korea with nuclear equipment and technology, the Canadian Cabinet ministers said today that they will travel to Seoul later this week and investigate reports which suggest that President Park has called for a research programme to develop nuclear weapons.

Announcing this at the conclusion of a Canadian-Japanese ministerial meeting in Tokyo, Mr Allan Rock, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, said he had already expressed concern over reports that South Korea still believes it has the option to build nuclear weapons.

The minister refused to comment on reports in the current issue of the American magazine *Newsweek*, which claimed that President Park had decided to embark on a research programme to develop nuclear weapons.

We will discuss the matter and seek further clarification when we meet Korean leaders in Seoul later this week," the minister stated. "The role of the nuclear reactor is still on but Canada and Korea still have to negotiate a safeguard agreement on the use of technology and fuel."

In an indirect reference to reports that South Korea is examining the possibility of developing nuclear weapons, Japan and Canada issued a joint communiqué today which expressed concern over the danger of nuclear proliferation.

"It voiced 'the common view that transfers of nuclear materials and equipment should take place under effective safeguards in recipient states'."

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The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter

SPORT

Tennis

Bertram plays match of his life to humble a ruler of the game

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Something marvellously sad happened at Wimbledon yesterday evening. Stan Smith, once champion, once runner-up and within a point of reaching last year's final, was crushed 6-1, 6-2, 6-1 by Byron Bertram in the first round. It was marvellous because Bertram played the match of his life, the tennis men play in their dreams. It was sad because it must always be sad when a player like Stan Smith, who is not merely beaten, but humiliated.

The truth is Bertram simply cannot play at this level of excellence throughout a match; or at least, that was what we thought until he did it. He played with the confidence of those who have glory to gain and nothing but a tennis match to lose. He tried everything, and everything worked. He made the seventh seed look like Sampson after the haircut.

Bertram is 22. He comes from Johannesburg and lives in Chicago. Smith must have thought he was on the wrong end of one of those infamous "Chicago typewriters". Bertram twice won Wimbledon's junior invitation tournament. After that his career was interrupted by one thing after another. Last winter an operation on a troublesome arm put him out of the game. During the spring he sensibly sat his sights low and concentrated on writing his way back into form. His most recent claim to attention was the fact

that he won the Guildford tournament.

This second day of Wimbledon was a good one for the workers. They could do the statutory stint at factory or wherever they could spruce up a little and grab a sandwich and coffee. They could still be at Wimbledon for an evening's play crowded with celebrities. Shortly before 8 o'clock, for example, three former champions, Jan Kodes, Smith and Billie Jean King, were watching about on the sidelines of the Centre Court.

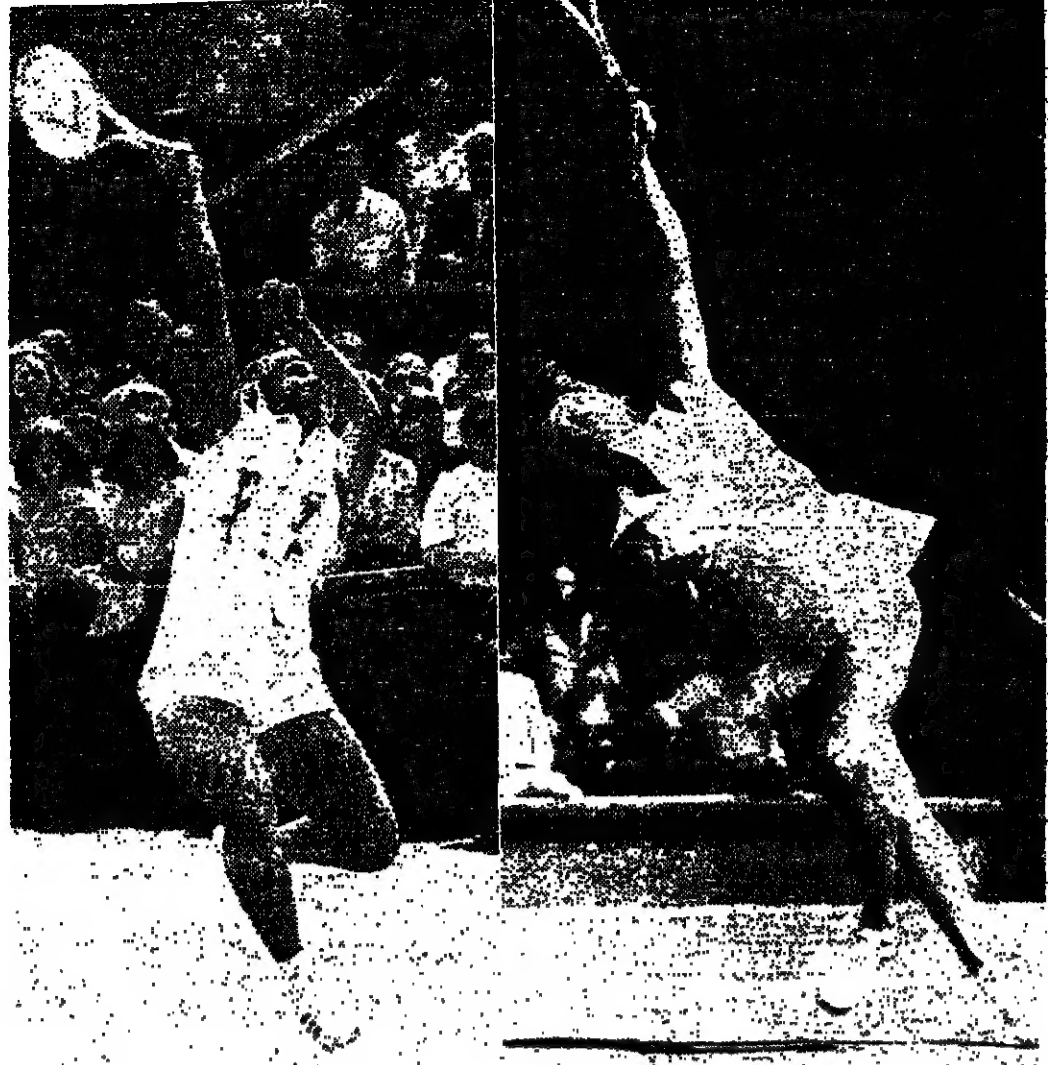
It was the kind of day when, no matter when or where, you turned up, something interesting was happening. It was a day, too, when all the brightness and heat and the massed colours of more than 30,000 people dressed for summer were reminders of the continuity that binds each Wimbledon with the next—such things as the church on the hill, the back-of-the-house crier on the walls, the boxed hydrangeas, and the applause for Ken Rosewall's backhand.

It is 23 years since Wimbledon first saw that backhand and the restless 7½ shoes that take Rosewall where he wants to go. Can it really be true that he was excused Army service because of foot trouble? Yesterday he won in straight sets against a sad-looking Italian, Corrado Barazzutti, who had been playing a Davis Cup match on clay in Paris. That was not the ideal preparation for playing Rosewall on grass at Wimbledon. Life was better ordered in the days when Barazzutti spent his childhood at Lido, a beach town on the Gulf of Trieste. It was probably much less exciting.

Rosewall's next opponent will be John Feaver, of Dorset, who is 5ft 3in tall and has the service that raises doubts. But it was not working well yesterday (I must have been foot-faulted a dozen times), when he had to come from behind to win in five sets against Marcello Lara of Mexico, whose reputation is not based on his great court prowess. Feaver's first concern after the match was to get to work on his service. He is no man to shirk such necessary, if tiresome, chores.

Another high-rise British youngster to come from behind and win to the fifth set was the 5ft 3in Robin Drysdale, an old Etonian from Essex. He is giving himself a year's respite to make a career of it. He must be encouraged by this arduous win over the left-handed Dick Dell of Maryland. They were on court for three hours and 20 minutes. Whatever else was going on, Drysdale always seemed to be playing Dell.

The only other British man in



Rosemary Casals (left) and Martina Navratilova, two popular winners in the women's singles

action was Roger Taylor, who was beaten in straight sets by Jaime Fillol, the Chilean. Most consider that the Centre Court at Wimbledon was no place for his first win over Taylor. Fillol is a lean, raw-boned man with quick feet and quick eyes, a swordsman of the courts. He was brought up on clay but has had more success than most South Americans in adopting his game to grass. He pounced on Taylor like a hawk on his prey. Taylor looked sluggish and vulnerable. He never had a chance to remain in of those three exciting years in which he reached the semi-final round.

As two people cannot stand in the same place, the court was closed during Rosemary Casals' match. Taylor's service was predictably tough, but Robert Lutz, who kept slugging away with a kind of furious energy in the hope that the relentlessly pounding weight of his service might eventually take some of his severity and give him a chance, he did not. But Lutz was not sharp enough to take more than one set; and that in a tie-break.

Youngsters overtook on the perimeter of the court. Many were waiting for Nastase, who had nothing to worry about against Kostas Panagiotou. Nastase was artist and entertainer

in one-dazzling in his virtuosity and mostly charming in his clowning. Another of the game's actors, Nikola Pilić, was beaten by Tom Okker in a centre-court match. Pilić, who has a reputation for his short, flashing backhand, was brought up on clay but has had more success than most South Americans in adopting his game to grass. He pounced on Taylor like a hawk on his prey. Taylor looked sluggish and vulnerable. He never had a chance to remain in of those three exciting years in which he reached the semi-final round.

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Bertram telling the giant, "That's it in the twilight zone." Well, most players have days like that in the twilight zone of heartache and worry.



Ken Rosewall: his backhand a part of Wimbledon.

Two who showed the brighter side of their respective coins

By Geoffrey Green

Between yesterday and the day before seemed like a million years. Now the ladies dashed for a centre-court match between Ashe and Hewitt. It was a day for dark glasses and not spinners.

But while the cheeks of the girls turned scarlet and the eyes sparkled, day after day, the match between Ashe and Hewitt held over through bad light from the previous night. Then Ashe, 0-3 and 2-5 down, had recovered to take the lead at 4-5. Hewitt, who had been leading 1-0, 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7, 1-8, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16, 1-17, 1-18, 1-19, 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-33, 1-34, 1-35, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-39, 1-40, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-45, 1-46, 1-47, 1-48, 1-49, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-56, 1-57, 1-58, 1-59, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-67, 1-68, 1-69, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-73, 1-74, 1-75, 1-76, 1-77, 1-78, 1-79, 1-80, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-89, 1-90, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-98, 1-99, 1-100, 1-101, 1-102, 1-103, 1-104, 1-105, 1-106, 1-107, 1-108, 1-109, 1-110, 1-111, 1-112, 1-113, 1-114, 1-115, 1-116, 1-117, 1-118, 1-119, 1-120, 1-121, 1-122, 1-123, 1-124, 1-125, 1-126, 1-127, 1-128, 1-129, 1-130, 1-131, 1-132, 1-133, 1-134, 1-135, 1-136, 1-137, 1-138, 1-139, 1-140, 1-141, 1-142, 1-143, 1-144, 1-145, 1-146, 1-147, 1-148, 1-149, 1-150, 1-151, 1-152, 1-153, 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Realty has fifth win in Prix du Gros Chêne

States. Realty is owned by M. Alec Head, and is in the charge of her private trainer, Christa Datteson. In her two most recent

Her sequence started with victory over four and a half furlongs at the Newmarket race track, where she beat Canary Gal and Senorita Rugby, both of whom are now trained in England. She won the 1000 Guineas at Newmarket in November and returned to the course to win on her seasonal first appearance in the 1000 Guineas Stakes, a 1000-guinea contest for three-year-old English Arabians in length. It was not until six weeks later that she had won three races that she had won to the consolation of the Paris track, French racing possesses few useful sprinters. Today's event drew more than 20,000 spectators, and it could be other such opportunities for this speed filly.

GRAND GRASS-CHENE (Groom)
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Belper's great Brighton run came to a halt yesterday afternoon, when, trying for his fourth

Both Nightingale Glory and Willie Jon McBride found new owners after finishing first and second

Boxing Ali humps hay and watches the kids grow

The British reporters who made a 23 hr journey, including a 12 hr flight, to meet him in order to cover All's fight about for the championship Britain's first challenge for

Of course All is beginning to feel the strain of training, and he is not alone in suffering in the scorching heat and humidity here which can turn a run that was outside his endurance into a run into an instant shower. He is, by his admission, "a little heavy" but he has not lost his touch, having run six laps of the racecourse, he told me privately that he was not going to miss a single lap. He hates flying and dreams all about "how long on a 747 it will take to get me up and up", but how on earth could he manage without the life public stardom which his magnetic tenor has

He has an answer to that, sure. "The world never for great fighters," he assured me. "When I was out of the ring three years I was lecturing at colleges and meeting people all time. I like to be quiet and peaceful." He added, a little unconvincedly since his room was a mess and his pants were hanging on a chair, "I've talked on and on. I've wasted no good for a long time. Then he broke into a sweat for the effort of demonstrating various moves with which he would prove, against Bugner, am fearless, I am a warrior.

can bet on me, I'm drunk or
not, I'm the same." He
talked with the familiar
rhythm of a black preacher, so
times so soft and reflective, so
listeners had to crane forward
and then repeating a phrase
equivalent to "amen." The
black camp followers murmured
their "right on" like fervent
amen. It made some slight
of the ridiculously exotic
quality of his association with
Bundini Brown, who last night
had assured me, over his Ch
Regal, that Ali "was like Jesus
he casts his net and you all follow
him."

So we do—from London to
New York, Las Vegas, Kissimmee
now here for the second week
heavyweight championship in a
city where the only black fighter
the inept-joe "King" Roman
Tokyo two years ago. AM

beginning to regret the pace he inexorably gets in his life. His wife, a fellow migrant, tells him, "I'm tired of being away from your children. But the merry-go-rounds have lost their charm for me." Lawyers and reporters cannot do without their ego trips, either.

When the song "My Day" reminded me of the Sinatra song which begins "When I was 21, it was love that made me a man," I thought of the migrant men in my arms wide in acceptance at the "look at all things mortal and to love you cannot anger have you? They've sinned against you— You look at a picture of yourself years ago and you think 'I didn't know how to love you then.'"

When he began as a professional 14 years ago his waist was 31in. At today's medical examination he says, "I'm not fit, who is? I'm not fit, who is?" Time's smugging hands mark even the face of a man.

The man has earned around \$300

(about \$123m) in his short life, and given much of a away to charity. He tried to be a casual hanger-on who cynically sign his hotel room number to the hills for their rounds of drinks. This year, including the bonus, he has made a net profit (about £41m). He says he has \$2m in cash and another \$2m in real estate and I hope he has for the years ahead when, he says: "I say you have to be a bit out with your daughters are bringing home." He has broken the hearts and wallets of more than a few optimistic promoters. But, my goodness, he has

And Bigger? The contender, of whom All says, wide-eyed, "How can I tell my children I was beaten by a blonde?" is a black man who has been in the frequent, boisterous appearances in London. He has often lacked the spontaneous aggression which is the mark of the insensitive fighter. But today Mr. Nice Guy comes to the fore. He has a newly resolution when I talked with him alone in an hotel coffee shop.

His paternalistic manager, Andy Smith, came eagerly into the conversation, saying, almost with alarm, "I see you've got him to yourself." But it was too late. Bigger had already uncharacteristically but resolutely refused to be talked out of his fight.

"I said to all I Don't give me all that crap. It's just you and me in the ring alone."

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From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, June 24

Really made nearly all the racing to gain her fifth consecutive victory in the five furlong Prix du Gros-Chêne at Chantilly on August 11. She was closely followed by Myosotis, and a Lady were faster away. Really quickly went to the front and stayed on well to resist the challenge of the favorite Lady, who appeared not to act on the heavy ground. Finished a further length ahead of Myosotis, who was followed by Myosotis and Tebrone. Only Tonino ran badly, trailing in five lengths behind.

Really, Tonino, and Myosotis had met in the Prix de Cor de Chasse, an extra furlong at Chantilly, on August 4. But that occasion Really beat Tonino a neck and they carried the lead in the same order in the earlier run fourth to Flinging. Around over five furlongs and made a longer race. Myosotis, who was better with weight, confirmed the form with Really.

Really bought for \$60,000 at the 1972 Keeneland summer sales. Really is a daughter of Sir Ivor. Her dam is a daughter of King's Kingston. Her sire is by the late American-bred stallion, Real Ruler, who was imported by the United States.

Her sequence started with victory over four and a half furlongs at the same track. She then beat Canary Gal and Senior Rugby, both of whom are now trained in England. She won the Prix de la Forêt on November 1 and returned to the course to win her seasonal tally of five on August 11. She appeared to last on the best of the English-bred stallions in length. It was not until she had won three races that she was sent to the United States. Paris track, French racing possesses few useful sprinters. Today's event does not have entries, and there should be other opportunities for this speedily.

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Belcher's new code on OSHA

£25,000 added this year and the following year. The sponsorship firm of J. & J. B. is second only in value to the Royal Landlord. Top weight of St. Leger will be 13-10. The 1981 Course, penalised 11lb for its Ascot Stakes victory. Grandale, the Gold Cup winner, is on the 5lb and will be ridden by William Carmichael. The easy going Cherry, who is on the 9st mark and will be the mount of Geoffrey Lewis. Bruce for Michael Jarvis and his comfortable Yacumot, winner of a 100

Coral have issued their first list of prices. They make John Cherry the favourite for the 13-10. Gey God, 7-1. Grandale, 10-1. Neuron Star, 12-1. Cash Course, 15-1. The 1981 Course, 15-1. Minsky, 14-1. Seven the Quadrant, 15-1. It is desperately hard luck on the new management at Aintree where they are to stage the first flat race meeting to take place at Liverpool in the autumn. The new management should coincide with the current drought. The present firm going forward is highly unlikely to be

"detrimental effect on the size of the fields. The new management will have a total of six horses contest the six-race programme. Only two animals face the first two, the annual event of the day, the Normandy Baffle. Unfortunately these do not make it much easier to solve. The two winners are Apple and Opportunist. Dubello, the top weight, finished sixth of seven in the 1981. The new management could only finish seventh of 16 behind Coleus at Wolverhampton.

By Jim Sobow

Firm going is forecast for the Seaboard and Ripon meetings today but Liverpool comes up with a good chance.

been a wonderful servant to his owner, Roger Doughty, a City of London banker, from Sharnbrook, Essex. The gelding has won 12 races for him in three years.

William Carson made it five wins in a row for his owner on Fireball and Nighttime Glory. The former champion drove Fireball past Happy Victorious in the last stages of the Palace of the Nations Handicap, a fortnight for Gavin Butler. The fast Jockey trainer had not saddled a winner since Super Cayler last month, and he was disappointed on Monday.

He said: "My horses have had the lot—the virus, dirty noses and bad luck. I think they are coming right now." Fireball may return to Brighton next week, and then definitely goes to the big Goodwood Cup in the Drayton Handicap, which he won last

Callaghan at Newmarket.

Ron Smyth completed a British record double with Harry and Mythical Lady. Brother Harry, the outsider of three in the Eastbourne Stakes, stole the race from the favourite, and he quickly had him in top gear. Octogenarian, the odds-on favourite, was slowly away and finished last.

Mythical Lady put in a storming performance in the Marine Handicap, took off Moor Lane right on the line, and so left a Carson treble for the day. Myths' success was on this course last year and her partner on each occasion was Eric Eldin.

There were a few blunders for the first time, as preadvised three rivers in the Lewes Stakes. Lewis was able to take five long looks over the top of the hill before bringing Tramos home by four lengths.

Liverpool programme

[illegible]

10	044-332	High Blam (A. Ewing, G. Hamler, 3-8-6	Miss L. Goodwill
10	04000-0	Devadora (T. Lhariton, T. Corrie, 4-8-3	M. L. Thomas
10	0-0	Minerva (Mrs Anderson, P. Cundell, 3-8-3	P. Fox
10	0-00	Temple of the Sun (Court C. Solheim, E. van Gursen,	P. Cook
			Carlson

8-1 Minerva, 10-1 Devadana, 10-1 others.

5-6 MOSS BANK PLATE (2-y-o: \$414: 5f)

17 000 Male Lard M. de Walden, S. Veimes, 9-11 — S. Peris
18 000 Female J. L. Rubin, R. Hanson, 8-11 —
19 000 Female Lard (Lard George), S. van Cursen, 8-11 —
17 000 0 Mercedino (N. Crowl), R. Edwards, 8-11 — W. Carson
18 000 Shanteau (N. Williams), R. Edwards, 8-11 — R. Fox
19 000 Spring Hope (L. Robinson), W. Jackson, 8-11 R. Carson
21 000 United (B. Fraser), P. Cusick, 8-11 — R. Cook
7-13 Montano's Leap, 7-2 Hard Penny, 9-2 Salm, 11-2 Spring Hope, 10
Mercedino, United, 20-1 Shanteau

Liverpool selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.30 GO ABOUT is specially recommended. 3.0 Jamaica. 3.30 Tri
Opportunist. 4.0 Balipet. 4.30 High Glaze. 5.0 United.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Jamaica. 3.30 Dubello. 4.0 Balipet. 4.30 Temple of the Sun
5.0 Huntsman's Leap.

Salisbury selections
By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Radstone. 2.45 Mistress Clare. 3.15 Red Brigand. 3.45 Cou
Melndy. 4.15 Hightown Streak. 4.45 Pera. 5.15 Sea Rose. 5.45 BOL

[illegible]

Rising (Mrs. E. Bell), 4-8-5
 E. Johnson (5-2 fav) 2
 Poco Suave, b.c. by Jimmy Reppin
 —dream of Owen M. Jarvis.
 4-7-0 3
 ALSO RAN: 8-1 Vile Real 4th.
 11-1-0 2

Spin. 12-5 Silvermap, Blue Fern, Pinner	5.15 (3.57) PEARLBREED FLYER
Agan. Auto Speed, C. Gray, W. H.	STACEY (3-5-2) 2:35.8 (m)
Gwynn, Allard, L. L. L.	Candle Light b. by Continuation
Double Comedy, 2nd. of Nads.	Candle Light w. Somerville (15-2)
3.40 (3.57) BATLEY HANDICAP	Golden Light b. c. Yellow Gages (4-7)
Spin. 12-5 Silvermap, Blue Fern, Pinner	Doctor Wls. p. Thompson (4-1)
Agan. Auto Speed, C. Gray, W. H.	By Rat Bort
Gwynn, Allard, L. L. L.	Visual Win (L. Thompson) 8-4
Double Comedy, 2nd. of Nads.	Also Ran: 0-4: The Cav. S.

Rising Falcon, ch c, by Gyr (USA)	1	1st, 8-1 Captains Captive, 14-1 (M)
—Alpine Bloom (J. Loeb), 7-12		Child, Rosalind, 20-1 (M) King, 25-1 (M)
D. Gillespie (8-15 fav)	1	Sandgate, Sandy Hill, 33-1 (Total 8)
14th, Barleycorn Sage, Careless Hand		13 fav
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12-9-03 2021: m
 Allie Allostok, b c by Welsh Saint
 -Milella (Mrs M. Answorth)
 9-2 J. Love
 Tribal Master, b c by Tribal Chief
 -Macarada (Mrs R. Barber) 9-2
 Macarada (Mrs J. Lynch) 8-1

Royal Dart, 6 c, by Hot Snow, 10-1.
 Petite Lion, 6 c, M. J. Thomas, 13-2, 2
 M. J. Thomas, 13-2, 2
 ALSO RAN: 6-1 Right View (A),
 10-1 Bolden Mariner (4th), 14-7 Anna's
 Princess, 6 2nd.
 TOTE: Win, 23-26; places, 13-2, 32-2;
 forecast, 21-28. W. W. Watts, at Rich-
 mond, 10-1.
 ALSO RAN: 6-1 Sonneteer, 10-1. Pipp
 Inn, Seventh Cam, 13 2nd.
 TOTE: Win, 10-1; places, 12, 32-2;
 66-2, 21, 11. P. W. Watts, at Lambour-
 ne, 10-1.
 TOTE DOUBLE: Rising Falcon, 6 c.
 Saw, 27-28. TREBLE: Wild Dart, All
 Aboard, Cam, 250-25.

Dunn replaces Atkinson

against Australia

Sydney, June 24.—The Hull Kingston Rovers winger, Deau, who has been out of the team since his appearance in the England world series Rugby League team to meet the Kangaroos, was back on the field on Saturday. He replaces Adkinson who is out of action because of a knee injury. The match against New Zealand last Saturday said: "I can't believe it."

The Australians had a setback this morning when Stevens failed to start a fitness test of his injured stomach muscles. He has been ordered to undergo a further test on Saturday.

ENGLAND: G. Farrington, R. Pleigh, J. G. Wilson, J. M. C. Manning, J. Milward, S. Nash, S. M. Norton, G. R. Smith, J. M. C. O'Connell, K. S. Brown, M. Moran.—Rever.

Christchurch, June 24.—

It's so unreal. To play against the Aussies in a Sydney cricket ground, that's a dream come true. I dreamed about it. It's bad luck for John that his injury will keep him out, but it was a good break for me.

In the pack, the versatile player, who has been a mainstay of the New Zealand side for years, has an unenviable task of keeping the fine Australian prop forward, John Egan, back long enough to be chosen as a utility forward in the touring party and so far has played well.

Wales' scrum half, Iwan Rhys Iwan, who has been a mainstay of the national championship, was injured in a match against New Zealand on Saturday.

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Wales' scrum half, Iwan Rhys Iwan, who has been a mainstay of the national championship, was injured in a match against New Zealand on Saturday.

This will be only his second match in the front row. Concentrating forward, Cookson will partner the experienced player, Nichols, England's coach. "I'm not sure if I can change the mood of his players in training today. He said: 'They seem to be a bit better'," he killed time for this match. "I don't know what it is, but the thought of playing against the Aussies has put them on their whole approach. I'm confident they can give the Aussies a good game."

Stowell Park's exciting win

The high-gallop polo tournament for the Warwickshire Cup began last Sunday at Cirencester when the 12th Earl of Warwick and his wife and Sladmore defeated Peover and Sladmore yesterday there. The match was delayed because some of the players had been involved in the Windsor Royal.

Lord Vestey is chairman of the Cirencester Cup and he has a team Stowell Park. Just squeezed home to beat Dunner Down (recalled by the referee as "Dunner Down") by 10-7.

It was a good game to watch, except for the striking similarity

game on a fast ground. Except for Ferguson, the Dunner Down players were mounted on inferior cattle to the Stowell ponies, but they put up a wonderful show.

In the first two chukkas two penalties by Barrantes and one from Ferguson were the only scores. Then McKay got away to

colours. There used to be an understanding when colours are alike that the junior side played in white or red.

STOWELL PARK - Lord's XI v. 14.

1. Capt C. S. Tomlinson . . . 2; 3.	McKay . . . 5; 8 M. Barrantes . . 7; back.
2. J. G. Barrington . . . 6; 9	3. J. H. Barrington . . . 1; 10
4. J. G. Barrington . . . 1; 11	5. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 12
6. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 13	7. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 14
8. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 15	9. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 16
10. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 17	11. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 18
12. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 19	13. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 20
14. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 21	15. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 22
16. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 23	17. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 24
18. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 25	19. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 26
20. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 27	21. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 28
22. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 29	23. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 30
24. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 31	25. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 32
26. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 33	27. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 34
28. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 35	29. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 36
30. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 37	31. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 38
32. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 39	33. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 40
34. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 41	35. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 42
36. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 43	37. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 44
38. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 45	39. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 46
40. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 47	41. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 48
42. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 49	43. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 50
44. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 51	45. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 52
46. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 53	47. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 54
48. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 55	49. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 56
50. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 57	51. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 58
52. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 59	53. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 60
54. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 61	55. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 62
56. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 63	57. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 64
58. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 65	59. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 66
60. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 67	61. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 68
62. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 69	63. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 70
64. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 71	65. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 72
66. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 73	67. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 74
68. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 75	69. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 76
70. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 77	71. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 78
72. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 79	73. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 80
74. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 81	75. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 82
76. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 83	77. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 84
78. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 85	79. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 86
80. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 87	81. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 88
82. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 89	83. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 90
84. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 91	85. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 92
86. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 93	87. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 94
88. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 95	89. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 96
90. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 97	91. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 98
92. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 99	93. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 100
94. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 101	95. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 102
96. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 103	97. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 104
98. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 105	99. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 106
100. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 107	101. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 108
102. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 109	103. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 110
104. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 111	105. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 112
106. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 113	107. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 114
108. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 115	109. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 116
110. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 117	111. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 118
112. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 119	113. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 120
114. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 121	115. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 122
116. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 123	117. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 124
118. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 125	119. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 126
120. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 127	121. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 128
122. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 129	123. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 130
124. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 131	125. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 132
126. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 133	127. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 134
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130. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 137	131. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 138
132. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 139	133. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 140
134. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 141	135. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 142
136. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 143	137. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 144
138. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 145	139. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 146
140. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 147	141. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 148
142. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 149	143. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 150
144. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 151	145. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 152
146. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 153	147. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 154
148. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 155	149. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 156
150. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 157	151. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 158
152. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 159	153. P. R. Barrington . . . 1; 160

Positions: 1. Agassize 8, Desperado 4.
Leading Edge: 4. Agassize 8, Desperado 4.
Vandalia, 13, pts: 3. Ricochet, 13pts;
4. Leading Edge, 6pts; Golden Daisies.
6pts; 6. Notre Dame, 6pts; 7. Desperado, 4pts; 8. Agassize, 3pts.

Rugby League
CHRISTCHURCH: Canterbury 18.
 Welsh XIII 25.

Rugby Union
WELSH: North (South Africa) 1.
 North-east Cape 18. French XV 54.

Football
AUCKLAND: Auckland 0. Manchester
 United 2.

SPORT

Golf



Graham dances with joy after holing his putt on the 18th green to make sure of victory in the play-off.

Success inspires Graham to expand his interests

Medinah, Illinois, June 24.—Lou Graham achieved his first victory when a par score of 71 enabled him to defeat John Mahaffey by two strokes in an 18-hole play-off for the United States Open golf championship yesterday.

Graham, aged 37, and Mahaffey, 27, were forced into a play-off after the twenty-sixth in the history of the United States Open, after they finished with a total of 287 on Sunday.

Graham, who collected the first prize of \$40,000 (£16,000) played a workmanlike game, driving long and straight and putting brilliantly.

In a match watched by only 5,000, he took a two-hole lead after achieving birdies on the fourth and fifth holes and never lost it.

Mahaffey, who received \$20,000 (£8,000) as runner-up, hit the greens consistently but was unable to hole putts for birdies. The match, played in hot and humid conditions, lacked high drama, probably because Graham and Mahaffey are not well known on the United States professional circuit.

Athletics

Foster faces 1,500 metres world record holder

Helsinki, June 24.—Many of the world's top athletes clash at the Olympic Stadium here tomorrow and Thursday in the annual "World Games" meeting which, this year, is a virtual mini-Olympics.

The world record holder, Filbert Bayi, of Tanzania, is scheduled to meet John Walker of New Zealand, Marty Liquori, of the United States, and Britain's Brendan Foster in the 1,500 metre race.

Foster was originally expected to run in the 5,000 metres but New Zealand's Dick Quax will be running against Eniel Puttemans, of Belgium and Lasse Viren, of Finland.

The 10,000 metres on Thursday has been named the "Star" race by the Games organizers. Prefontaine, North America's leading middle distance runner who was killed in a road accident three weeks ago, frequently competed in Finland and twice broke the United States 5,000 metres record at the Olympic Stadium here.

Historic meeting of China and the West

Rome, June 24.—Italy, China Rumania and Spain compete here tomorrow in a historic athletics meeting which marks China's eagerly awaited return to sporting competition in Western Europe.

China's athletes, in many ways, still an unknown quantity despite their participation in the Asian Games last year and a few appearances in inter-nationals.

The meeting will allow a close look at how their performance have developed. In this aspect, that tomorrow's first day meeting has its greatest interest, for China's athletes have not yet reached world standard in most events.

The long period out in the political and sporting cold and then the turmoil of the cultural revolution, when there was practically no athletic competition took their toll on China's competitiveness in track and field events.

China's national records date from before the cultural revolution began in 1966 and there appears to have been a problem in creating a new generation of athletes because of the five years when sport was practically ignored.

The Chinese have a reasonable record in the sprint events, especially the 110 metres hurdles.

Archery

Britain rely on Mrs Gould

Interlaken, June 24.—The world archery championships, which are held every two years, open here tomorrow with 132 men and 103 women competitors from 39 countries taking part.

During the four days of the event, each competitor will shoot a total of 288 arrows at four different distances—the men at 90, 70, 50 and 30 metres and women at 70, 60, 50 and 30 metres. The men's world champion, Viktor Sidorenko, of the Soviet Union, will not be defending his title, but he is here as the coach of a formidable team expected to figure prominently in both the men's and women's events.

Argentina, Colombia, North Korea and Venezuela are among countries competing in the championships for the first time.

In the women's event, British hopes will rest mainly on Barbara Gould, the European champion. She will face many strong challengers including Linda Myers, of the United States, who won this event at the last championships at Grenoble in 1973. The British veteran, Roy Matthews, selected for his ninth successive world championship, leads the British men's team.

Appointments Vacant also on page 13

GENERAL VACANCIES

The General Nursing Council for England and Wales Computer and Records Department ADMINISTRATOR

A highly motivated individual with personality and drive is required to fill this post within the Computer and Records Department.

The role of the selected individual will comprise the day to day administration of a department of 30 staff using Teletype Terminals, Job Entry, Microche and other computer and manual techniques.

Knowledge of data control procedures and ability to communicate, to organize, motivate and direct junior staff are required.

Salary on a scale rising to £3,332 per annum (including London Weighting), the point of entry being dependent on the individual's previous experience. A substantial increase has been awarded to the staff but details have not been released yet.

For further details and/or application form please contact Miss Huttman on 01-580 8334, or write directly to the Assistant Administrative Officer, The General Nursing Council for England and Wales, 23 Portland Place, London W1A 1BA.

FAIR PLAY FOR CHILDREN Campaign Co-ordinator

An independent national organization campaigning for children's play requires a

The successful applicant will be responsible for the co-ordination of the campaign office and staff and of the campaign's national programme. Duties will include helping the organization of local play councils, attending and possibly speaking at their meetings.

The co-ordinator will also service the work of the Management Committee and be prepared to travel extensively throughout the country.

Experience in administration and/or public speaking will be an advantage—an interest in children's play is essential.

Salary: £2,500 to £3,000 p.a. negotiable with travel and subsistence expenses paid.

Please reply to:

Linda Leonard,
FAIR PLAY FOR CHILDREN,
237 Pennington Road, London, N.1,
for further information and application form or telephone 01-278 5314.
Closing date for application forms, July 16, 1975.

FUND RAISING CONSULTANTS

Fund Raiser with professional experience needed in September or October for prospective company.

Minimum salary £4,000 p.a., with 4 automatic annual increments of £250 p.a.

Free car and generous fringe benefits.

WRITE WITH C.V. TO
DR. MICHAEL HOOKER
STATION HOUSE
POTTERS LANE, HEATHS.

TELEVISION RESEARCHER/WRITER

Required by the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION in London for a television research and writing position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and writing of television programmes. The position involves a high level of responsibility and a commitment to the production of high quality television content.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

Three posts are vacant in this active modern library used by post-graduate students and business schools.

We want young people educated to a 'A' level standard and interested in library work. Excellent facilities, salary according to age and experience. Apply by 7th July to Dr. V. Jones, School of Business, London, W1C 2NS.

EXECUTIVE COMMUTERS JET TRAVELLERS

Do you earn money while you are on the move? Jet Travellers is a company that provides executive commuters with a service that allows them to travel between their homes and offices in a comfortable and convenient way.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

For Courtyard Restaurant. A young man seeking experience in restaurant management with a small private company. Salary negotiable from £2,000. Telephone Mr. Smith, Chester 21477 for further details.

MARKET RESEARCH

Researcher required to handle the market research for a new product. The successful candidate will be responsible for the design and execution of market research surveys and the analysis of the results.

ACCOUNTANCY

FOCUS ON FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

When the faces around you are creased on the brow, And the pages of figures loom greater each hour— Then now is the time to decide that you need To fill that vacancy your Accountant did leave— The Times has the answer—a feature for you On June the 26th—on Accountancy too!

THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM

01-278 9161
Manchester: 061-834 1234

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR. Solicitors in the City of London require an assistant solicitor. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day to day administration of the solicitor's office.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University College of Wales Aberystwyth DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Demonstrator in Chemistry.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Leicester DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in Engineering.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Dundee BURSAR OF RESIDENCES/CATERING OFFICER

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Bursar of Residences/Catering Officer.

University of Dundee LECTURESHIP IN PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in Physiology.

University of London University Entrance and School Examinations Council General Certificate of Education Examination

The Council invites applications for the post of Examiner in the General Certificate of Education Examination.

The University of Sheffield POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Information science and library studies are the focus of the Postgraduate School of Librarianship and Information Science.

University of Otago DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND LECTURESHIP IN MICROBIOLOGY (MEDICAL)

The Council of the University of Otago Dunedin, New Zealand, is seeking applications for a Lectureship in Microbiology (Medical).

University of Exeter COMPUTER UNIT USER SERVICES MANAGER

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of User Services Manager.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Ibadan—Nigeria

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in the Philosophy of Education.

University of Ibadan—Nigeria SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Senior Lecturer in Educational Psychology.

University of Oxford NUCLEAR PHYSICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP IN HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS

A vacancy exists for the post of Research Associate in High Energy Physics.

University of Dar Es Salaam

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Education.

University of Dundee DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Psychology.

University of Hull DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

A vacancy exists for the post of Post-doctoral Research Fellow in the Department of Biochemistry.

The University of Leeds INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION OVERSEAS EDUCATION

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in the Institute of Education.

Chelsea College DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES LECTURESHIP IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in Biological Sciences.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

British Antarctic Survey

Applications are invited from graduates with First or Upper Second Class Honours degrees for two research posts with the British Antarctic Survey.

Marine Biology

1. Study of cold adaptation and feeding efficiency in Antarctic fish at South Georgia.

2. Microbiological survey of marine bacteria and their role as decomposers at low environmental temperatures or as symbionts in the benthic environment at Signy Island.

Freshwater Biology

3. Study of the role of one of the following groups: Protozoa, Nematoda, Tardigrada in the Antarctic freshwater ecosystem at Signy Island.

(The above three posts will involve SCUBA diving and training will be provided where necessary.)

Terrestrial Biology

4. Study of the population ecology of soil arthropods at South Georgia.

5. Study of decomposition in varied plant communities at South Georgia.

Appointments will commence in Spring, 1976, leaving for the Antarctic in the autumn of that year. While in the field, scientists are fully maintained and equipped. Salary in range of £2,012-£3,121, salary depending on experience. In addition £529.66 per annum Cost of Living Supplement is also payable.

SURREY CHARTERHOUSE

Required for September, 1975. A YOUNG ASSISTANT MASTER to teach PHYSICS

throughout the School to University entrance level. Nuffield course followed both for O and A Levels. An ability to teach Nuffield A Level Physics would be an advantage. The physical laboratory is well equipped and serviced by technicians.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Chelsea College UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Biological Sciences.

University of Durham RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN BOTANY

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Research Assistant in Botany.

University of Nottingham DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT

EXPERIMENTAL OFF (LIFE SCIENCE)

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Life Sciences.

University of Bradford PROJECT PLANNING CLERK

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Project Planning Clerk.

University of K. APPOINTMENTS & COUNSELLING SERVICES

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Life Sciences.

University of K. CHAIR OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited from graduates and holders of higher degrees for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Life Sciences.

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Bernard Levin

Jumping the gun, but not with Mr Fox

I do not much care for the recent tendency to report the speeches of politicians before they have been made. (As a matter of fact I am not exactly crazy about the far older practice of reporting politicians' speeches even after they have been made, but that theme is rather broader than the one I want to sing today.)

During the referendum campaign Mr Reg Prentice made some modest and sensible observations concerning the pointlessness of much political activity, and in particular the kind of sham Parliamentary battle in which people who agree on the most important three-quarters of the subject under discussion have to maintain their disagreement on the unimportant remaining quarter is a matter of political life or death. The speech caused considerable uproar, chiefly on the left, where Mr Prentice was much denounced for advocating a coalition merely because he had drawn attention to the fact that leading politicians of all parties had combined in the referendum campaign. Mr Prentice was not advocating coalition (though I wish he would) and the left were clearly upset at anything which might emphasize how unrepresentative they are, but I am not concerned with the contents of his remarks. The point is that a text of his speech had been distributed in advance, for the convenience of newspapers and broadcasters, and that this speech was then extensively quoted before it was delivered.

A few days later, the same thing happened to Mr Edward du Cann, with his bizarre suggestion that the Government should be dissolved, which had voted 249 to 8 in favour of Britain's remaining in the EEC, was in truth passionately keen to see Britain leave: once again, however, I am not concerned with what Mr du Cann said, but only with the fact that it was made known before he said it.

Soon after the campaign was over, Mrs Thatcher was due to make a speech attacking the Government in unmeasured terms, she decided, however, when she got to the meeting she was to address, that it was not an appropriate forum for such strong language, and omitted the key passage. Her speech having been distributed in advance, she obviously realized, from the precedents so recently set, that she would in any case be quoted as having delivered the attack, even though she had omitted it; bowing to the inevitable, she agreed that she could be quoted as having made the remarks in question at the press conference that followed her speech.

We live, as I never cease to point out to those who wish the earth to be transformed into Paradise by next Tuesday, in a real world, and not an ideal one. In the real world, politicians know that their newspapers go to press and what time television and radio news bulletins are broadcast, and they are perfectly justified in wishing to get into the newsmen's hands the text of what they are not in a hurry to say aloud until after the crucial hour. (I have myself, in what is a common extension of this practice, paused and looked significantly in the direction of the television cameras just before I was due to make a very good joke about Mr Bean in my speech to an admiring multitude, and they, bright lads, got the point and started rolling.)

Until recently, there has been a well-recognized convention that such advance texts (normally marked "Embargoed" and "Check against delivery") are not to be used until they have been heard by the audience to which they are nominally addressed, even though it would in some cases be hard to maintain that the audience of 15 on a rainy night in the infants' school of Bottle Magna was really thought the most appropriate occasion for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to announce the

Last Friday we quoted Mr George Mavros, Greek chief opposition leader, as saying that the arms race between Greece and Turkey is costing both countries £1,750m. The correct figure is £4,000m.

In the real world, politicians are perfectly justified in wishing to get into the newsmen's hands the text of what they are not in fact due to say aloud until after the crucial hour

abolition of income tax or the Foreign Secretary to declare war on Nicaragua. The convention was a reasonable one; it is closely analogous, after all, to the universally accepted embargo on the printing of book-reviews before the book's publication day, or on reviewing plays while they are on their pre-London tour or having their official first night. Of course, a severe purist might argue that these conventions deny the very purpose of newspapers, which is to get the news as quickly as possible and print it, but the practice does no harm to anybody and is of mutual convenience to both sides.

So it is, surely, with advance texts of politicians' speeches. I do not think it is a question of moral principle involved in this matter; jumping the gun is not, after all, like breaking a confidence, for the words are not yet delivered anyway, and only in situations like Mrs Thatcher's, when she changed her mind and decided not to deliver them at all, would any serious question of journalistic ethics arise. (Nevertheless, they do arise then. Suppose she had not agreed that the omitted passages could be quoted as though they were contained in her answers to questions; would the press have been justified in reporting them? I am not at all sure; in what sense can remarks omitted from a speech be said to exist, or not to exist? If it comes to that, on what ethical principle does the "unpublished" text of the record convention rest, and precisely what sin has the journalist who breaks it committed? I agree that he has sinned, but what is the nature of his offence?)

If all the same, think of the danger. If politicians think that highly charged passages in their speeches are going to be taken out and published (and commented on and denounced) if the text is distributed in advance, they will not cease to distribute the texts; they will simply omit the highly charged passages, which will, of course, raise the boredom-content of the language and, if the text is then where we all be? Of course, if we had more than a handful of politicians who could make a speech extempore, this particular problem would not arise, though the problem of getting their remarks into the news would remain: I am always astonished that there is so little ability, even among men and women who must have made thousands of speeches in their time, to make one of any interest or effect without preparing it. Aneurin Bevan was, in this respect, by far the greatest orator I ever heard, not even excluding Churchill (who prepared his speeches of course, but even Nye could not match the greatest of all, Charles James Fox; Fox could speak for four hours at a stretch without repeating himself, and in prose magnificent that it makes the blood race simply to read it—what must have sounded like beggars' imaginations. What is more, Fox could do that after having all night gaming and drinking; when comes such another? Not so, I think; but when he did the problem I have been discussing occasioned for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to announce the

But which of the many campaigns are lethal, liable to catch the politically unaware and which are mere sermons attended by prudent but unwilling congregations who come out memorizing the latest text and are ready to repeat it when required? Everything comes in an ideological wrapping so one constantly asks oneself what the weight of ideology is in China today. The expression is one the Chinese use about jobs: some are risky for the ideological weight they carry—such as teaching for example; others—accountancy, say, are politically colourless. Avoiding political trouble has become a highly skilled art in China.

Progress is always the outcome of correct ideology. Are ships being built more quickly? It is thanks to the cultural revolution, to the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius. Does the commune get

The growing pay crisis threatening the future of our medical schools

The report of the Morrison Committee has highlighted the urgent need for an increase in the number of places in British medical schools. A surplus of well-qualified candidates are ready and willing to be trained as doctors, but those who are closely involved in medical education see three problems to be overcome if our expansion is to continue.

Can the Department of Health and Social Security provide the necessary clinical facilities? Can the universities recruit additional teaching staff? Will teaching hospitals be able to attract and retain sufficient teachers in the face of financial incentives which reward extra clinical work but not extra teaching?

The creation of a new medical school or the expansion of an existing one calls for close coordination of planning, construction and staffing of both university and National Health Service facilities. In expanding our new or existing medical schools, although the additional pre-clinical facilities have been completed, the clinical facilities in the associated teaching hospitals have been delayed. As a result increases of medical school capacity have been postponed.

The universities are the employing authorities for all the pre-clinical staff in medical schools. In contrast, the Health Service employs the clinical staff. The pre-clinical departments need some medically qualified teachers if their courses are to retain the balance appropriate to medicine. However, almost all Western countries, Britain not excepted, are facing a shortage of teachers, who are fast disappearing from our medical schools because their salaries are insufficient to attract and retain young doctors.

University clinical teachers carry the main responsibility for the organization and execution of clinical teaching, as well as looking after patients and doing research. Such staff play an essential role in medi-



Students watch an operation in progress: Many new teaching projects have been delayed.

cal schools, which cannot expand without an increase in their numbers. Yet their remuneration and fringe benefits have fallen steadily behind those of their Health Service colleagues in the same hospitals, who carry out similar work.

The disparity in the earnings of lecturers and senior registrars has now reached more than £5,000 per year in some specialties. Senior registrars also benefit from interest-free loans for housing and from full reimbursement of removal expenses, which now average £1,200 per removal. As a consequence, the Health Service posts is falling seriously, and the manpower pool from which the future professor will be selected is being reduced. NHS hospital staff also play an important role in teaching,

It is essential that teaching hospitals recruit and retain high calibre staff, yet both the Government and some members of the profession attack and attempt to diminish the teaching hospitals.

The policy of redeploying registrars and senior registrars will reduce their manpower and damage postgraduate training; extra-duty allowances have been introduced which give additional rewards for clinical work but offer nothing for teaching. Proposals for a new consultant contract offer payments for quantity of work at the long-term expense of quality; they reward the heavy clinical work of the regional consultant but take no account of the teaching hospital's complex interplay of teaching and clinical work which is equally demanding.

A large part of the blame for this state of affairs lies with the DHSS. The NHS is the main customer for the output of our medical schools, but it takes important decisions without consulting the teaching hospitals. When it introduced extra-duty allowances, the DHSS authorized major increases in the earnings of NHS staff without taking steps to ensure that university clinical staff received similar benefits.

It has altered, postponed or cancelled teaching hospital projects against the advice of the medical school, which needed the clinical facilities (and sometimes without its knowledge). The DHSS was responsible for the policy of redeploying registrars and senior registrars away from teaching hospitals.

The Department of Education and Science must also accept a part of the blame. It has refused to recognize the need for a salary weighting for medically qualified pre-clinical teachers. It has failed to ensure that valuable fringe benefits available to Health Service staff are also available to university clinical staff. It has permitted a serious breach of the long-established principle of parity of earnings between university clinical staff and their counterparts in the Health Service.

If neither the DES nor the DHSS takes heed of these problems and resolves them rapidly, the question which will soon face us is not whether our medical schools can expand, but whether they can even maintain their existing standards without a serious decline in the quality of undergraduate and postgraduate medical education, and therefore of the future quality of our Health Service.

Robert Lowe

The author is chairman of the Association of University Clinical Academic Staff.

What lies inside the ideological wrapping that covers everything in China?

This is the second of a three-part series on China today.

The visitor to China has no chance of meeting, let alone talking freely to, any Chinese official or those selected by his sponsors. Let us imagine therefore a search of conversation between two close friends speaking of a mutual friend. "Has he had his hat taken off?" asks one. Not yet, but he's hoping it will be soon. The worker in the factory where he has been for the last two years have approved of his political standpoint and the last confession he wrote has been accepted."

The hats are metaphorical, serving as official ideological designations, some inherent in status as of landlords (and even the sons of landlords must pass through the eye of a needle), others of political wrongdoing such as counter-revolutionary activities. From two decades back, this cryptic list of *ti-fu-fan-wai-yu* have been a fact of political life.

But which of the many campaigns are lethal, liable to catch the politically unaware and which are mere sermons attended by prudent but unwilling congregations who come out memorizing the latest text and are ready to repeat it when required? Everything comes in an ideological wrapping so one constantly asks oneself what the weight of ideology is in China today. The expression is one the Chinese use about jobs: some are risky for the ideological weight they carry—such as teaching for example; others—accountancy, say, are politically colourless. Avoiding political trouble has become a highly skilled art in China.

Progress is always the outcome of correct ideology. Are ships being built more quickly? It is thanks to the cultural revolution, to the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius. Does the commune get

more rice per acre? It is thanks to their understanding of the proletarian dictatorship. Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao are much quoted ideological demons who tried hard while in office to frustrate the forward march of Maoism. At the Wanking Railway Vehicle Works "bourgeois elements" were felt to be an everlasting danger but such is the workers' revolutionary consciousness that they regard the "factory as a battlefield and the tools in their hands as weapons."

The high Maoist doctrine came over most clearly at the Kiangnan dockyard. After the usual introduction blaming past failings (not in this case regarded as the imperialists, since the dockyard was founded in the 1860s as part of China's "self strengthening" movement) the floor was open to comment and questions. Among those present were two revolutionary workers, one of whom looked about 23, spoke confidently. She said that Chairman Mao's instructions made clear the capitalist nature of wages. In any case wages were no longer regarded as the prime factor in the dockyard where the inequality of the old society were scarcely changed. "We are the masters now," Miss Lu went on (who are we?). Of course we are about jobs, some are risky for the ideological weight they carry—such as teaching for example; others—accountancy, say, are politically colourless. Avoiding political trouble has become a highly skilled art in China.

Progress is always the outcome of correct ideology. Are ships being built more quickly? It is thanks to the cultural revolution, to the criticism of Lin Biao and Confucius. Does the commune get

and for the proletarian dictatorship.

It was necessary to mobilize the masses, to see that they expressed their views in "big character" posters and to them to organize "revolutionary supervision" over those in leading positions. Otherwise there was a danger of revisionism in China.

Throughout these sermons the chief engineer of the dockyard, the man responsible for the ship we had just inspected, sat silent, like an exaggerated but patient vice-chancellor facing militant students and left-wing lecturers in sociology.

How far were Miss Lu and the TU man under the dockyard's revolution? The revolution lay behind the cautious agreement with their stand offered by other dockyard officials in the room? Did the workers' readily volunteer for unpaid overtime? As the TU man claimed? (He was also responsible for the guidance of workers in their spare time.) Once their political consciousness was in order it was essential to mobilize the workers to fulfil the state plan. And thanks to the criticism of Liu Piao and Confucius production in 1974 had been better than ever before.

When exactly would the state-grade wage system be abolished? Inquired an innocent British voice. Oh, said the TU man, as though peering into a distant future, that would have to be settled at the national level. He said this with the air of an actor who had played his part, striking a blow for Maoist ideals. Suddenly the hot air in the ideological gusting out. A good show of Maoist zeal had been put up but was it, after all, only a show? How seriously have the 1974 campaign against Liu Piao and Confucius, and the current campaign for a proletarian dictatorship to demolish bourgeois rights, been regarded?

Certainly bourgeois rights as represented by private plots,

work points, and all other material incentives in the commune system seem acceptable as part of a stable system. Barring that, the wonder chieftain of Tachai and a few others from which none of the communes south of the Yangtze seemed to learn. In short, theory and practice seem to get further apart the older Chairman Mao says "and the more serious become the campaigns he launches to purge Chinese society from any taint of peasant reward."

Both the anti-Liu and Confucian campaign and the proletarian dictatorship campaign are avowedly in the tradition of the cultural revolution. The anti-fighting among the leadership over the justice or injustice of that upheaval 10 years back is continued in these two latest campaigns. But for most Chinese neither last year's nor this year's campaign seems to have any real substance. When asked to explain how they brought benefits to production, the answers were vague or lame. The tentative conclusion must be that they meet the wishes of leaders whose dreams for his country are fixed upon continuous movement forward for fear of the disease of revisionism.

Is this fear widespread? I rather doubt it. What is beyond doubt is that the regeneration of Chinese society in the last 25 years has been profound and that the basic tenets of Chairman Mao have been diffused over the country. For a basic text of the new China one might take one that went up in the first days in Shanghai: "In the service of the people." It is still the dominant theme of China today. But the higher jargon? No. If conformism is required then the Chinese can simulate conviction better than most. The high Maoist idealism, the logical China is perhaps awaiting the chance to spread its wings.

Richard Harris

Bryan Magee

Why we cannot be all pals together

There is something sublimely daft about the following argument.

Since the Labour government got less than 40 per cent of the vote in both of last year's general elections it ought not to carry out the policies it campaigned on and believes to be best for the country; instead it should carry out policies which, though it does not believe in them, are approved of by its political opponents, who lost both of the elections.

Loony though it is, this argument is worth considering for a number of reasons. It has been put forward increasingly since February 1974, by the defeated and their supporters, often with great moral indignation and heat, and a sincerity which it is easy to understand. It has appeared on the pages of many newspapers, and it is easy to remember it is overly, or covertly, the central argument in most of the demands which have been made for a coalition. And it is a presupposition of the Labour-Chancellor-Liberal-Conservative Party of All the Moderates.

It has not a hope, I am afraid, so all that coalition talk, and all that Centre Party talk, have been nothing but a waste of time. But how does one make this clear to people if it is not obvious to them already? Some of its advocates, though certainly not all, may be politically disoriented. Some Conservatives, having lost two general elections in quick succession, see coalition as their only way to power in the foreseeable future, and would rather have "half" of the left than no left at all. Some, too, face a choice between coalition and exclusion from office, though in their case the choice is permanent, not temporary. So, when members of either of these parties say in defence of members of mine: "All we ask you to do is drop those of your policies we don't agree with and we'll join you in running the country," we need do no more than smile, and change the subject.

No government since the war has received as many as half the votes—not even Labour in its landslide victory of 1945. And when the Conservatives swept back into power in 1951 they were told by Labour in 1951 they were to have votes than Labour. So in real terms this fashionable argument today about Labour having less than half the votes is bogus. No government since the war has received as many as half the votes—not even Labour in its landslide victory of 1945. And when the Conservatives swept back into power in 1951 they were told by Labour in 1951 they were to have votes than Labour. So in real terms this fashionable argument today about Labour having less than half the votes is bogus.

A lot of people take the proposals seriously

The trouble is, a lot of honest and intelligent people who are not self-interested take their proposals seriously, and want to see them accepted. Such people feel strongly that the question is not who is to be in power but how is the country to be saved; and they believe, or hope that coalition policies, if not a coalition of parties, will answer.

What this betrays, I fear, is a deep incomprehension not only of the Labour movement but of what the real political arena is about. As every socialist discovers from experience, a remarkable number of intelligent people who are not socialists seem capable of grasping the fact that socialists' honesty, and genuine desire to do good, and their sense of what is to be done, are not to be done. Take me, for instance. People can regard me, as they wish, as belonging to the Labour Party, but I am not Labour Party. I am not Labour Party as being on its left. Yet I am bent on a far reaching redistribution of opportunity.

and therefore of property income and power, in this country. I want to see the new policies of inherited wealth, I am in favour of the Capital Transfer Tax, and a Wealth Tax, and a National Enterprise Board. I do not believe in a statutory incomes policy. I do believe in comprehensive education, and most of the other main planks in the Labour Party's manifesto. I came into politics not to ease the status quo or help restore the former balance of society, but to work for a radical social reconstruction; and I see Labour's present policies as a reasonable step in the right direction. If someone says to me that we ought to solve the country's immediate problems before we begin to think about implementing policies, my reply is that such policies as these are a necessary precondition of solving the country's problems—indeed they are the solution, or rather a few of the necessary constituents of a solution.

Non-political people tend to be Conservative

I do not expect Conservatives or Liberals to agree with me on this—if they did they would be in my party and not theirs—but when they say to me and some of my colleagues: "Forget about all these policies of yours and join with us in implementing our policies," we can only reply: "You totally fail to understand us: implementing our policies is what we are in politics for, precisely because it is our problems, and not yours which we believe to be in the country's best interests."

Unfortunately for us, non-political people tend to be Conservative in their political assumptions—the very fact of being non-political means they would rather not do anything, accept the status quo than bother themselves very much about it. Such people tend to suppose that all men of good will and common sense are really agreed on the sort of thing that needs to be done and that anything other radical, is either utopian delusion, or a dangerous form of self-indulgence which can only be afforded some other time. I socialist, even the brightest socialist, who has any sense, will be hanging back from this conclusion: it must be not because they do not share this approach, of course they must, really, underneath, because everyone with any sense will be only as dissembling their views in order to get along the same party as all the left-wingers. But times are bad now to worry about party colour: country must come first. The socialist should be prepared to ditch Labour Party and link hands with other sound men of sense.

Those who take this uncritical view of the Labour Party (which, incidentally, is far more political, bias for lamentable reporting of Labour affairs in even our newspapers) tend to be unimpressed by, because unaware of, the failures to connect reality with the ideal, be it either a Grand Coalition, Centre Party, or a coalition of Labour and Conservative. The support of Labour politics and no such body of Labour politics exists, yet this is simply not the image on whom go on merry adventures these ideas.

In disregarded reality, I have never been the ally reason why we in the Labour Party should abandon the ideas we campaigned for, elected on in order to p those of our opponents, of a war the only strand which I would consider would be the Conservative Party, which has supported socialist policies. The author is Labour M. Waltham Forest. ©Times Newspapers Ltd

The Times Diary

Vote for an underdog for a change

The West Woolwich by-election has not yet set the nation, or even the voters of West Woolwich by the ears, but it has stirred up an unusual proliferation of candidates. Fred Craig, of Parliamentary Research Services, who has just compiled a book on *Minor Parties at British Parliamentary Elections* which will be published on polling day (tomorrow) says that West Woolwich's eight candidates are the largest number ever to have contested a single member parliamentary seat. Such attention has been paid to the by-election has largely focused upon the three major parties. Here therefore is a guide to five fringe candidates for people who, after all the voting they have been required to do in the last 18 months, are looking for a change:

National Front. Candidate: Ruth Robinson, a factory manager's wife who lives locally. The party was formed in March 1967 by a merger of the British National Party and the League of Empire Loyalists and

espouses a right-wing policy of British nationalism. "Put Britain and British people first" in the October general election Mrs Robinson's agent, Malcolm Skeggs, polled 1,000 votes in neighbouring Woolwich East. She has had three meetings, and a Saturday march down Eltham High Street was supported by about 300 people.

Fellowship Party. The candidate, Ronald Mallone, a further education lecturer, has contested the constituency three times before. In 1974 he did not fight because he could not get any envelopes. The party was formed in June, 1955, after a meeting at Lord Soper's house. Its policy is pacifism. Mallone obtained the party's best result when he fought a Greenwich by-election in 1971 and won 3.6 per cent of the vote. His target this time is "at least 3.7 per cent." The party has a membership "in the hundreds" but only about 30 live locally and not all of them are active. Party supporters are said to include Leo

McKern, Spike Milligan, Donald Swann, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Benjamin Britten, though none of them is coming to the hustings.

English National Party. Candidate: Dr Frank Hanbury-Miller, the party chairman, who was a Conservative councillor in the borough for nine years. He fought Jeremy Thorpe in North Devon last October. The party was formed last year, and is successor to the John Hampden New Freedom Party. Recenters are sketchy. "We have about 2,000 members but they are very scattered, even in Hong Kong." Three or four helpers seem as many as Hanbury-Miller can count upon. The highlight of the campaign is Hanbury-Miller's personal appearance in English national costume, a simplified Beefeater outfit. The party's policy is to revive the English spirit.

Conservative against the Common Market. Candidate: R. E. G. Simmerson, who has fought five by-elections before under this and similar labels. He was a Conservative councillor for six years in Hammonds, was expelled from the party in 1971 but has since been readmitted. He says that Conservatives against the Common Market have about 150 members on their books, but do not organize meetings, but

attend other people's regularly and cause "a fair bit of pandemonium" by skillful restrained heckling.

Independent. The last candidate, Peter Bishop, is something of a party trick. He is independent who describes himself as nothing else on the nomination paper. He is standing to publicize his plans for harnessing the oceans by electrically-generating sea stations, a variety of these days in the New England. A few photocopied copies of his message to the voters have been seen in the constituency, but he is elusive, and the only way of getting in touch with him is by leaving a message with a local garage.

Hazardous. Two years ago Bob Sparks, an American, tried to cross the Atlantic by balloon. His attempt failed after 24 hours and 850 miles, when he had to be picked up by Canadian coastguards. He is going to try again within the next two weeks.

Sparks is sitting on Cape Cod awaiting a suitable Bermuda High and a movement of the Atlantic storm belt into the northern latitudes, so that he can have a clear, storm-free trip to Sussex, or Ireland, or France. He reckons the trip will take about seven days, cruising

at an average 30 mph between 5,000 and 10,000 feet. On his last attempt, Sparks ran into a thunderstorm off the New England coast and was forced down. This time he has plotted a route 200 miles farther south which he hopes will keep him free of such trouble. He is a brave man; the other five balloons who have attempted the crossing within the past five years have all died, and no one has yet made it all the way.

Durable

Actors are not often nostalgic. At a party given to celebrate the publication of Jack Ruby's account of his life with Cicely Courtneidge, *The Little Woman Always Right*, everyone was busy thinking in the past except the two principals. A pianist was tinkling *Under the Stars* as couples of ex-lovers clutched the book, formed behind Hubert, who stood autographing in the heat.

One silver-haired woman ranked *Here Come the Boys* as her favourite Hubert play. "He was maddeningly so in that. During one particularly sad sketch he said 'I love you and I never cry. I sent my sister to see it and she cried too.'"

But Hubert, 84, and Dame Cicely, 82, were having no part in reminiscences. Hubert laughed uproariously as he told a story about a young couple who had come up to them in the street and pronounced them a "part of Old England." He had taken the night off from his current play, *Not in the Book*, Dame Cicely is away on a tour of the West End. Mrs Markham was awaiting a new script from her agent. Together the elegant couple explained the longevity of their marriage, which has lasted nearly 60 years from the day Dame Cicely made Hubert pose the question. For him, it is contained in the book's title: "Cis is always right," he

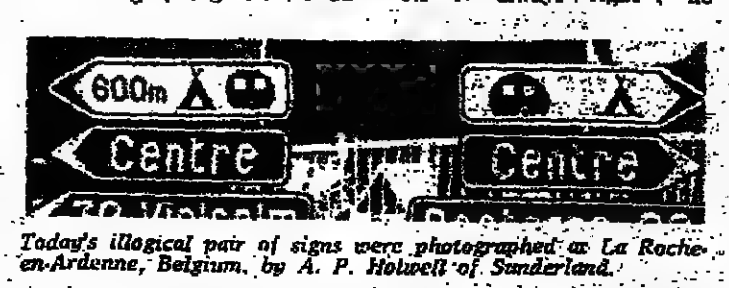
averred. Dame Cicely was more down to earth. "You've got to have a lot of tolerance, and it helps tremendously that we've worked together. And we've never jealous of one another's successes." Nobody mentioned Vitality Plus.

Pheew!

I last looked at *Start The Day*—the jolly morning show on BBC Radio 4—when John Trivial, one of the team of presenters, was spending leisure hours on money like water on a fireproof round the capitals of Europe. He succeeded in proving that inconsequential jokiness is much the same in any language. Now, so that the publicity-fueled gravy shall be distributed equally, his colleague Desmond Languid has been awarded his share—an expensive trip to distant Kuala Lumpur, in Malaysia, where one of the major events of the century is about to take place—a short boxing match between Joe Bugner, the British heavyweight, and Mohammed Ali, the world champion. Here is his first report:

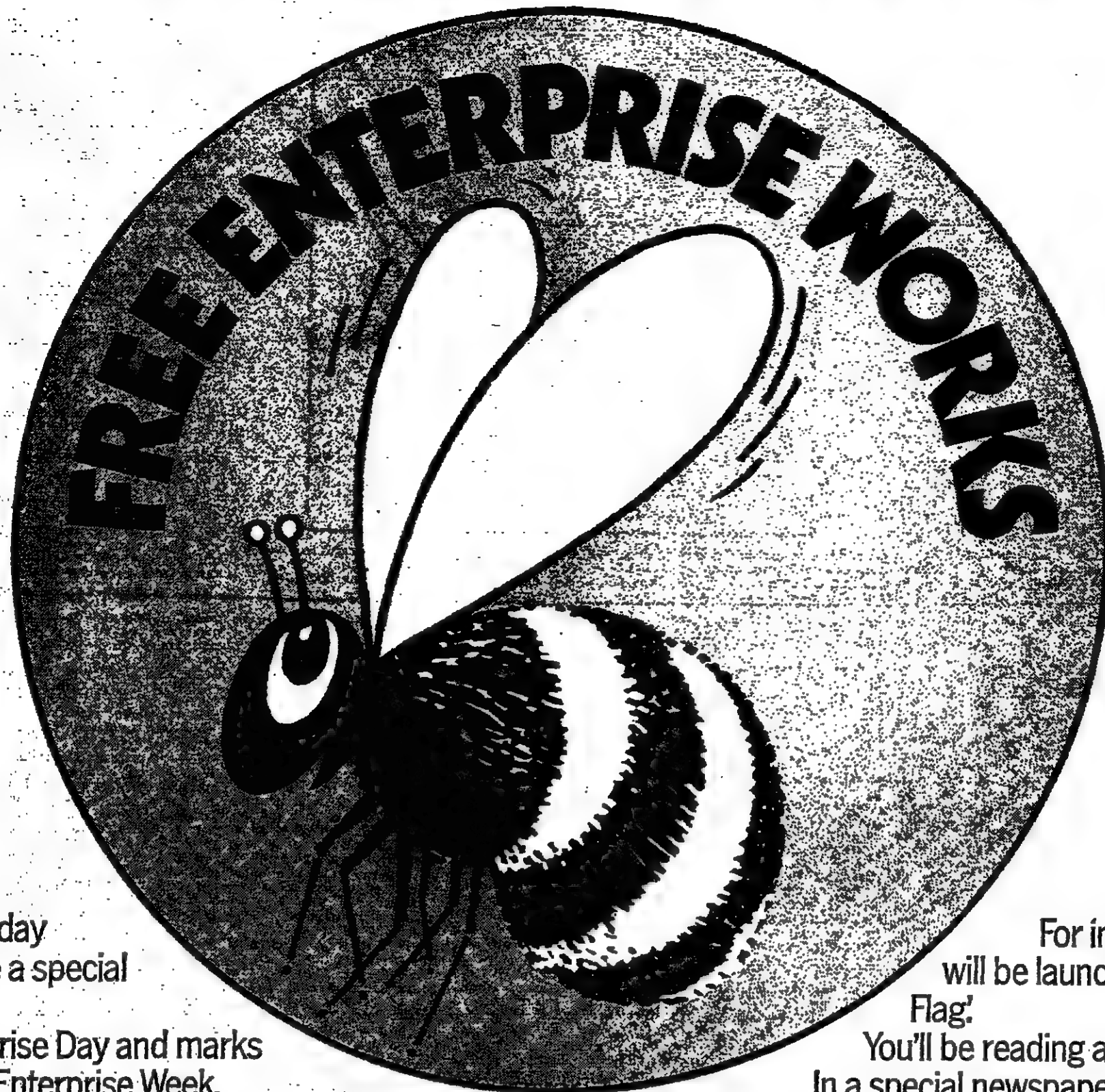
Trivial: Talk us Desmond, what's it like out there? Desmond: The first thing that strikes you, John, is the heat—great soggy lumps of it. It really is extraordinarily hot. You walk out of your air-conditioned

five-star hotel and it hits like a burning warm blanket. You're glad you've thrown in a towel. Va indeed. I almost had to off my waistcoat. Trivial: Sounds as though very hot, Desmond. But about the girls? Are it strictly Trivial? Desmond: Nice one, John they are, actually. They like our girls, you know, and a bit more brown. I the amazing heat that. And they giggle a lot. say Joe Bugner's made it with them. They don't a big white man out in his they're all running off giggling and asking for graph. It makes you so to keep up with them. taken him to their instantly and they've up a nickname for him call him "Big Joe." that's very sweet, don't Trivial: Marvellous, I Lynding also to tell u Desmond: Not really, I not to do much else. Trivial: Thank you, Dr must say it sounds extremely hot out the back with you too see if the weather's ch (And our hero return air-conditioned five- no work out his expen-



Today's illogical pair of signs were photographed at La Roche-en-Ardenne, Belgium, by A. P. Holwell of Sunderland.

NEXT WEEK IS FREE ENTERPRISE WEEK



From next Tuesday onwards, July 1 will be a special date in the calendar.

It is Free Enterprise Day and marks the beginning of Free Enterprise Week.

These events are not only a celebration of the contribution that Free Enterprise has made to our well-being and standards of living.

They are also a reminder that such freedom is threatened and that it is up to us all to preserve it.

Because it affects us all.

Not only is it the freedom of businesses, large and small, that's at peril.

But also the freedom of the individual. Freedom of expression. Freedom of the press.

And freedom under the law.

They've worked very well for us in the past and for the sake of us all must go on working effectively in the future.



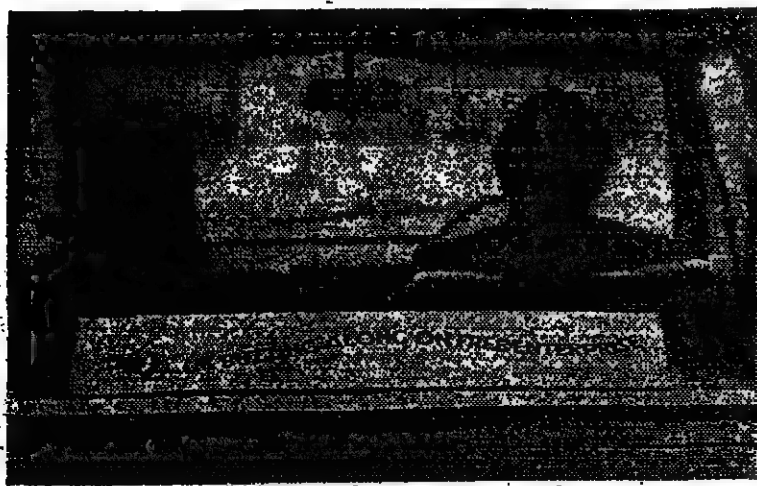
How we're celebrating

On July 1, the Right Honourable Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P., will speak on Freedom and Enterprise at a lunch at the Europa Hotel.

She will also present the Free Enterprise Award to the person who has done most in the past year to encourage Free Enterprise.

And a special award to the Finns who pioneered Free Enterprise Week 42 years ago.

You'll be hearing a lot about Free Enterprise.



For instance, a song will be launched, called 'Freedom's Flag'.

You'll be reading about it, too.

In a special newspaper 'Stay Free' and in any one of over 130 newspapers with specially prepared 'Free Enterprise' supplements.

And you'll be seeing displays in shops and offices. There's even a Free Enterprise Day greeting card.

What you can do

The threat to Freedom and Enterprise is growing and in defending it, the next few years are crucial.

If you believe that freedom in Britain is worth defending – then, it's people like you who can help.

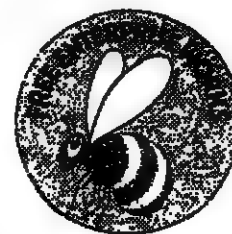
So please, if you are interested, fill in the coupon below. It holds you to no obligations.

We will then keep you informed about Freedom and Enterprise and how the campaign is going.

And at a later date suggest how you can help. Let's keep Free Enterprise buzzing.



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To: Tony Oakeshott, Free Enterprise Week, 5 Plough Place, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1AN.

I would like to know more about the Campaign for Freedom and Enterprise. I understand that this does not commit me in any way.

Name _____

Address _____

How seriously, and how soon, will the effects of increasing state control be felt on Britain's own 'commanding heights'? On this page: the motor industry, City institutions and offshore oil. Opposite: shipbuilding, the stock market and aerospace

Motor industry

Wind of change—or tornado?

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, thinks the Government-backed restructuring of British Leyland will herald a "wind of change" in industry. What the British car men still do not know is whether it will prove to be a gentle summer breeze or a howling tornado.

The much criticized and much vaunted Ryder report on the future of the last remaining big British-owned car company has become the centre of one of the major political issues of the year and although the new-look British Leyland has not yet fully emerged, Ryder sparked off the great debate about increased state involvement across the whole of the troubled motor industry.

The British car-makers, like their competitors abroad, are floundering in the trough of a deep depression and their ability to react positively when the upturn comes is now heavily dependent on the attitude of the Government.

The Ryder scheme is a gamble. Its success will depend to a large degree on the accuracy of forecasts of demand for cars, particularly in Europe, over the next few years.

Ryder, faced with the ramifications of the oil crisis, cuts in world economic growth and the future role of private transport in a society growing more acutely aware of the environmental damage caused by the car, had a fearful task.

Nevertheless, the team's view in economic terms was cheerful, some said over-optimistic, with an estimate that by 1985 the British market would grow to 1,700,000 cars and the overall European demand would rise to 10 million.

The same sums have been done, of course, by the other big British car companies—Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler, all American-owned. After the Ryder report, they have

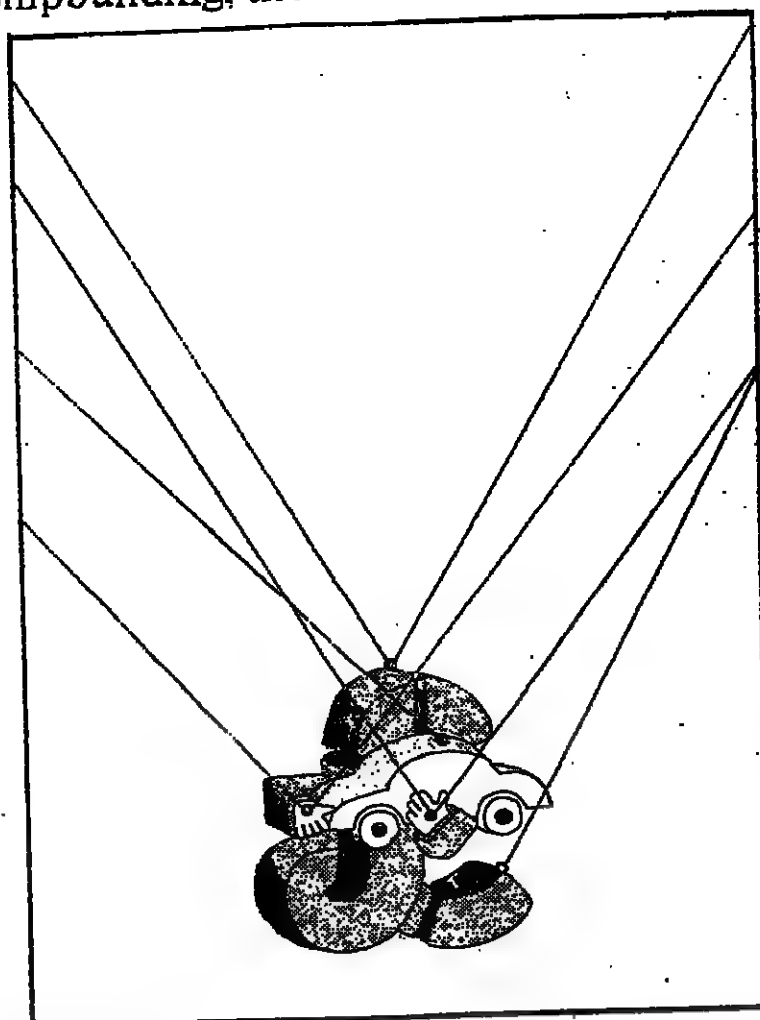
been put on the spot. None of them can contemplate the sort of massive investment—£1,400m over eight years—proposed by Ryder, and only Chrysler, the weakest of the three, is seeking to obtain additional funds through state institutions.

The effects of proposed state control of BLMC are as yet relatively minor ones. The splitting up of the empire into four big new divisions has now begun.

Morale among middle management, who previously were so vehement in their condemnation of the existing structure—Ryder himself was far from complimentary—is now said to be good. At least, they say, we now know what the score is.

Elsewhere there are few outward signs that the planned state take-over is having a marked impact apart from round Leyland House in London that a potential buyer of a Jaguar

backed out because the prospect of a socialist Government controlling the company was too abhorrent.



But those old distorted attitudes have had to change. Few of the big motor firms in Europe, it seems, can now survive without recourse to help from the taxpayer.

The car industry was born and flourished in Britain and on the Continent as a result of the entrepreneurial efforts of four largely self-made men, capitalists and enthusiasts sinking or swimming in the free enterprise system.

Those days are long gone. Making cars and buses, lorries and tractors is now so vital to the economies of Western Europe—British Leyland is Britain's biggest export earner—that public involvement, particularly in view of the fact that the private capital market has been unwilling to back the volatile car industry, is inevitable. In the wake of this has come the call for a necessary and greater accountability to the state and the workers.

In one of his recent attacks on the amount of press coverage devoted to the motor industry's labour problem, Mr Benn, then still Secretary of State for Industry, assumed that the country, and that, presumably, did not include those thousands in the industry itself

did not appreciate that at the heart of the issue were bad facilities and the lack of investment.

And only a few weeks ago came the formation of the British Motor Workers' and Ancillary Trades Joint Shop Stewards Committee, a left-wing body aiming at complete nationalization of the three American-owned car companies in Britain.

In the case of Chrysler UK, which lost £17m last year and certainly has had its share of severe and often spectacular industrial relations problems, there now appears to be some chance of a more settled future.

There can be no proper judgment of the company's radical worker participation and profit-sharing scheme until the details have been hammered out with the employees but there have been signs that it might be successful in calming the fears of the British work force about the influence of Detroit decisions on their jobs.

The plan is part of an intricate political deal which at one stage involved the Prime Minister and President Ford. Now it could be that Chrysler, with its big export contract in Iran, will be among the first to benefit from the pre-shipment finance scheme to be operated by the Export Credit Guarantees Department.

General Motors, which owns Vauxhall and Opel, in Germany, is constantly cautious about investment in Britain and there could be a case for state funds being made available to help the British subsidiary to develop its up-market range, particularly in view of the success of the small Vaux and Chevette models.

On the other hand, General Motors like Ford would rather steer clear of Government involvement, GM attempting to raise confidence recently by announcing a £6.5m expansion of its Scottish earth-moving equipment and gearbox factories.

Edward Townsend

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Shipbuilding

Need for lucrative coexistence

now beginning to look though the legislation will enable the Government to carry through its nationalization of Britain's building, marine engine and ship repairing and repair work, the industry will undoubtedly breathe a sigh of relief. It will provide time for leaders to acquaint Mr. G. H. Brown, Secretary of State for Industry, with their views. If nationalization is finally decided—and the industry does this solution to be the most effective way to safeguard its interests and provide a sound basis for further advancement will bring to an end of government intervention, often on an ad hoc basis.

Shipbuilding, international is a curious industry in so far as almost every major shipbuilding nation in the world relies on government support to a greater or lesser degree. This support, which takes a variety of forms extending from subsidies on construction to the ban on imports of ships, has characterized the industry since the end of the Second World War and led to considerable distortion of the market.

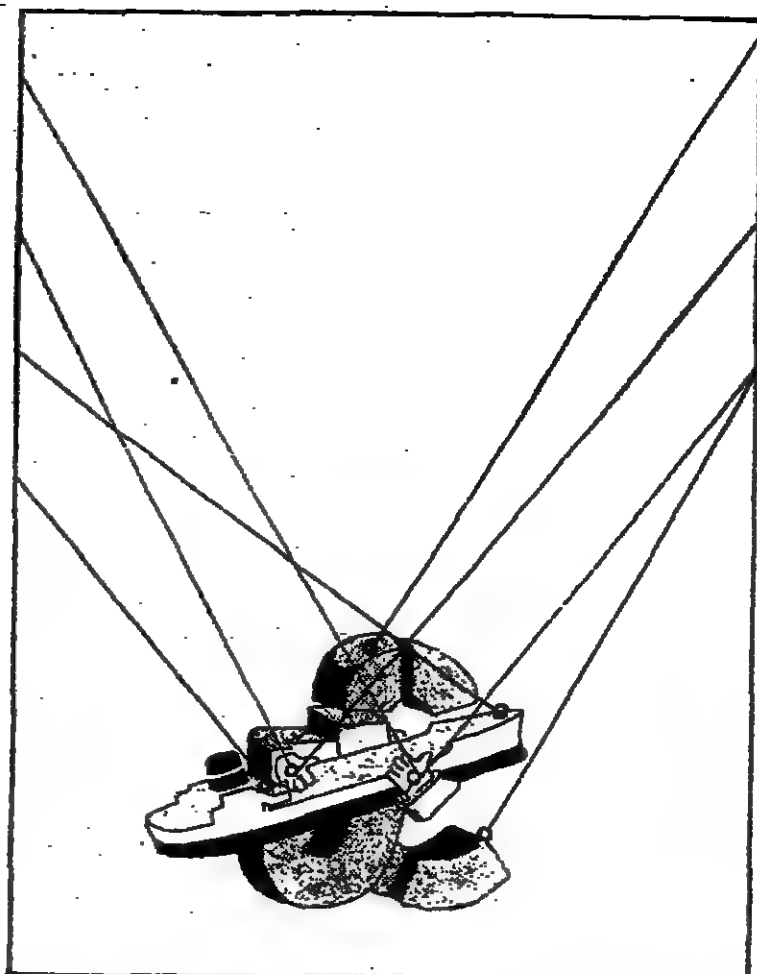
In the case of the British industry, the fact that most of the major shipbuilding yards are located in areas of high unemployment for the most part has meant that government policy towards the industry has been influenced by wider social and economic considerations in relation to regional policy. The Conservative Government, which presided over the collapse of the ill-starred Upper Clyde Shipbuilders

group in 1971—one of that government's industrial lame ducks—within weeks was obliged to reconsider its entire policy in the face of the celebrated UCS work-in.

The various yards which had been fused together to form UCS were reconstituted with the old John Brown yard at Clydebank being sold to an American oil rig building firm and the remaining three yards being brought together under the aegis of Govan Shipbuilders, a wholly-owned government company.

Cammell Laird, the Merseyside shipbuilder, was the subject of another government rescue which led to the state taking a 50 per cent interest in the equity while over in Belfast, Harland & Wolff, the largest employer in the province is scheduled to be totally nationalized (in a separate exercise from the public ownership plans for the rest of the industry) although the state has had a near 50 per cent interest in the concern for a number of years.

In British shipbuilding, therefore, there has been both a public sector and a



private sector for some time, all but £46.9m of these funds had gone to the public sector companies of Harland & Wolff (£57,065,000), UCS, Govan (£51,98m), Cammell Laird (£10,001,000) while another £197,000 had been

paid over to Marathon, the American company which took over the former John Brown yard of UCS.

Thus the £46.9m was distributed among those private sector companies which are now on the takeover list. The loans to the private sector amounted to £12,322,000 over the period and between 1966-69 these were provided by the now defunct Shipbuilding Industry Board at subsidized interest rates and are being repaid.

In the case of grants to the private sector, which amounted to £34,578,000, some £25m of this was in the form of construction grants which were available at a reducing basis over the period 1972-74 as a means of matching foreign competitors' incentives.

The balance of £9.5m in grants was paid over 1965-71 and, the industry argues, is the only form of grant aid to the private sector which can be described as special assistance from public funds. Of this total, just short of £6m was provided for the British industry to secure

orders for new types of ships during the period of the industry's restructuring after the Geddes Committee investigations of the mid 1960s, while grants for yard development amounted to less than £4m.

One of the main grounds for the Government's plan to extend public ownership of the shipbuilding industry—and also bring in ship-repairing whose problems and methods of working incidentally are different from those of shipbuilding—was that no other industry, with the exception of the aircraft industry, had received so much public finance and support.

It did not explain, however, that nearly 70 per cent of the funds had gone to three companies with special problems and requirements, and in two cases mainly since they were brought under public control.

As it is the shipbuilding industry will require further assistance from public funds to compete effectively against foreign competition, since

there is little prospect of these being phased out internationally in the foreseeable future. In addition the Government will be involved in paying out compensation to those companies in the industry which have been brought under public control, which even on the basis of the Government's disputed compensation formula will involve payments of about £100m.

At a time of economic belt tightening, of cuts in public expenditure, is the nationalization of shipbuilding and the related industries of marine engine building and ship repair—which are hardly the commanding heights of the economy—desirable at all? On balance it would seem as unlikely more sensible and more effective use of available resources to map out an effective long-term policy for shipbuilding which has been lacking in the past, and one under which public and private sectors could profitably coexist.

A Special Correspondent

Stock market

Small price to save capital

ng as the economy truly mixed and retains its vigorous character, the present Government has said it wishes to preserve and extend, then there should be continuing importance in the economy for the market.

It does not mean that the stock market is immune to change. As the nature of the economy changes, the nature of the capital market. It will be that the next few years will bring changes in the internal structure of the market and also in the mix and political framework within which it operates.

It recently there was a sign—despite much criticism of its role—that the market could continue to have a role in a mixed economy. In the late sixties and seventies produced considerable expansion in the services industry, accompanied by increasingly sophisticated methods and professions. Wittingly or unwittingly, nearly every family country acquired some thing like its present form

stock market through its interest in unit trusts, life insurance and pension schemes. But the great bear market of 1973-74, the country's deteriorating economic position, political malaise, the sharply increased degree of state intervention in the economy and the appreciably louder voice of the left-wing socialists all combined to halt that expansion in its tracks.

This year the bleeding in the securities industry has been stemmed and the stock market has recovered some of its poise. Once again it has become a major provider of long-term capital for industry, not to mention its contributing role as a major channel of the country's savings into both central and local government.

For all that, the future remains uncertain. While older hands in the City are quick to point out that they have lived with booms and busts in a mixed economy, the late sixties and seventies produced considerable expansion in the services industry, accompanied by increasingly sophisticated methods and professions. Wittingly or unwittingly, nearly every family country acquired some thing like its present form

simply because the silent majority is reasonably happy with the present balance of ownership in the country—and is unlikely to diverge far from its present view. But there is also a school of thought that sees nothing in the evolution of the mixed economy, or political power in recent years that suggests the capital market should consider itself immune from change.

The major factors shaping this kind of reasoning are numerous. First there is the string of counter-inflationary measures introduced by both parties over the past couple of years. True, temporary economic measures can in no way be counted as part of the structure of a mixed economy, but the fear in the securities industry is that many of those measures now look like becoming institutions, effectively threatening the independence of the private sector.

Wage restraint may have gone to the wind for the moment, but some kind of wages policy in which the Government has a major say must now be considered a serious possibility for the medium term. The Price Commission continues to exist and has probably been as responsible as free market

factors for cutting corporate profits and, therefore, the return to the investor.

Dividend controls have now been in force for nearly three years and, though they have been relaxed where fresh capital raising is concerned, they too have played a considerable part in the major readjustment that savers have placed on the value of industrial securities and the provision of investment funds. In short, it has become apparent to the market that the major pricing mechanisms in the economy are steadily coming to be governed as much by political whim as by free market forces.

The second major factor worrying capital markets is the prospect of further encroachments by the state in ownership and broad economic planning—both industrial planning and, possibly, the statutory channelling of the individual saver's investments funds. Just how much further straight nationalization may go beyond the presently stated objectives remains to be seen, but the bases on which it is proposed to take control of the shipbuilding and aerospace industries are hardly such as to encourage further private sector investment in areas which could become vulnerable to state takeover.

Just as worrying has been the Government's failure to provide obviously superior management and performance in the state sector of

the mixed economy. Restrictive pricing policies may make comparisons difficult, but in its management of the nationalized industries or of the economy in general the Government has not been prepared to enforce the disciplines which would make for a stable economy and the encouragement of saving and investment on which the future of the country depends.

Inevitably, the more the state has weakened the ability of the capital market to act as a major and consistent

provider of long-term capital, the more the market has been exposed to criticism; and not merely by those who are wholly opposed to capitalism or simply disturbed by the speculative nature of the market and its abuses.

A number of industrialists have given serious consideration during the past year or so whether a greater proportion of their investment finance should not come from an enlarged and stable banking system rather than a highly volatile and capricious stock market.

True, the Stock Exchange, and other City institutions, have put increased effort into answering criticisms and into regulating their standards of practice to a higher level than that required by law.

But in tightening the code of conduct in the market and attempting to explain that it was the Government rather than the City which was primarily responsible for last year's seizure in the capital market, the Stock Exchange had been talking in a vacuum.

Some would argue that the Stock Exchange should not bother to try to justify itself since it will continue to exist through its ability to change with circumstances. But the more the state interferes with the pricing and allocation of resources, the less vindication there will be for the savings industry and the capital market to be anything other than an appendage of, say, the National Enterprise Board.

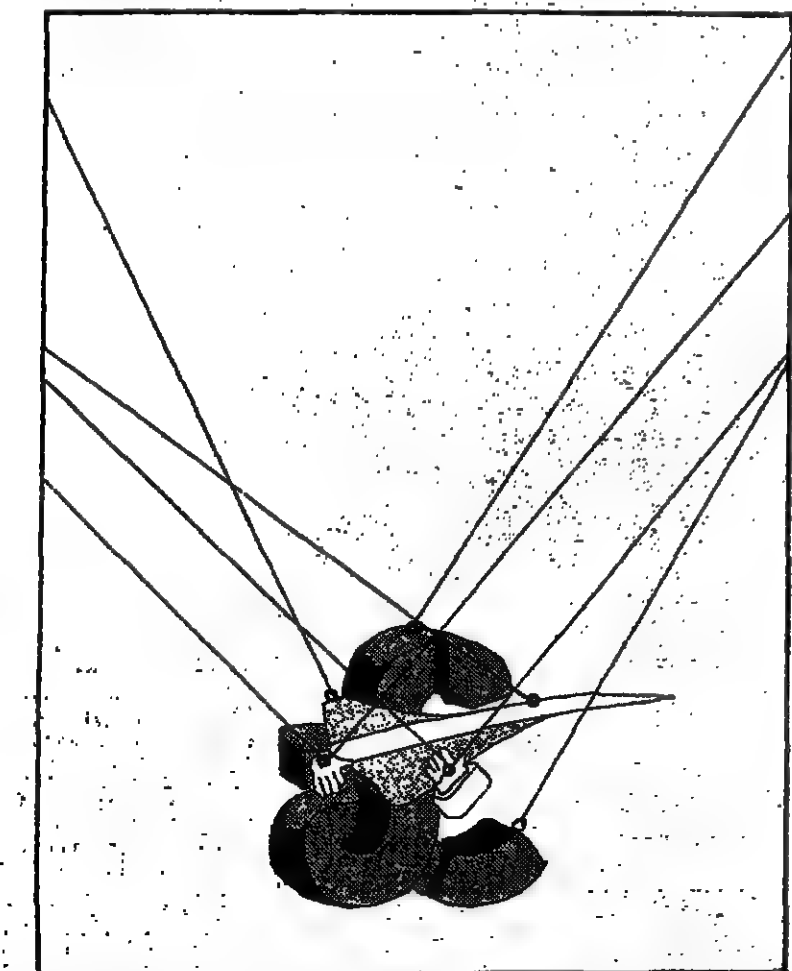
What the market probably needs more than anything else is respected public

figures who are prepared to stand up in the public arena and defend the importance to the economy of the entrepreneur, of corporate housekeeping and of healthy capital markets. There could be a price to pay for this—the restructuring of dealing procedures, for instance—but it might be worth this for the wider understanding and acceptance of the need for profits, without which neither the private sector nor the capital market will be able to survive.

John Whitmore

Aerospace

Strong reaction to Bill



the airline and aerospace manufacturing sectors of the British aerospace industry. Only Westland, the helicopter manufacturer with its base in the West Country, and Fairley Briston-Norman, which makes Islander and Trislander commuter airliners in the Isle of Wight and Belgium, would remain outside state control. However, the Bill now before Parliament gives scope for them, and for the many electronic and equipment companies which supply the aerospace industry, to be encompassed by nationalization later.

The Bill as tabled envisages the industry being run by a national aerospace corporation with power to buy which property should be already under government control, such a proposal would result in the effective nationalization of most

control of the aerospace industry is envisaged. Under the current timetable, voting day could arrive some time early in 1976.

Not surprisingly, the sectors of aerospace which are now privately-owned but threatened in this way are protesting loudly at their uneasy future. The industry's argument is that it has been doing well enough commercially under its present management; indeed it has managed to export about £600m of goods each year for the past few years. How, the industry asks, can state control increase this performance?

Private enterprise management running the British aircraft industry is frightened that the large measure of shop-floor control of the industry envisaged by Government will lead to decisions

being taken to develop new aircraft, which are not based on the commercial sales prospects for such machines, but on the need to keep jobs open in the aircraft factories.

Thus, the argument runs, British aerospace may turn out a series of technically excellent aircraft which will remain cocooned on parking stands because nobody actually wants to buy them. In the airline sector of British aviation, the threat now is that the private enterprise "second force" airlines will be nationalized and taken in under the same umbrella as British Airways (BA)—the airline formed from the merger three years ago of BEA and BOAC.

Most immediately affected by such a policy move would be British Caledonian (BCAL), the Garwick-based independent. Its chairman, Mr. Alan Thomson, has already let his views against any such move be heard in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Thomson said earlier this month that total nationalization or erosive destruction would irreparably harm his airline and therefore British private enterprise in aviation as a force to be reckoned with in world air transport.

Shop stewards representing almost 2000 workers within BCAL followed up Mr. Thomson's words with a statement that while they had no objection to nationalization, they were alarmed by the implications of the incorporation of BCAL into BA.

BA's interest in BCAL would, the shop stewards alleged, be limited to asset-stripping the company of its routes and business, while disposing of its aircraft and workers. Their preferred solution was the retention of a mixed economy, with a state holding in BCAL, preferably through the National Enterprise Board.

Total nationalization as a separate company would be unacceptable, as they did not see that separation lasting and would expect arguments in favour of complete integration into BA to prevail, with attendant disruption to the workforce.

The great debate in this whole area of British industry is now whether government control should become completely commanding, and whether the area would benefit from such state ownership.

Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent



Last year, Taylor Woodrow's profits were up by 15%. If you want to know who benefited, look in any mirror.

In 1974, the Taylor Woodrow Group carried out £229 million worth of engineering, construction and development work for Governments, industries and private customers around the world.

After paying for wages, the costs of running the company, and materials and services, we were left with a profit of nearly £10½ million.

Who benefited?

You may well ask.

You did, for a start. Because just over half that profit will be paid in tax to various Governments—with £3.6 million going to Britain, to help meet the cost of social services, transport and all the other expenses of keeping the country running.

The shareholders—the owners of the business—did, too.

Their dividend was about one-twelfth of the profit; and if you have savings, in the form of an insurance policy or a pension plan, you probably benefited here, too, because a large proportion of our

shares are actually owned by Insurance companies, pension funds and Unit Trusts.

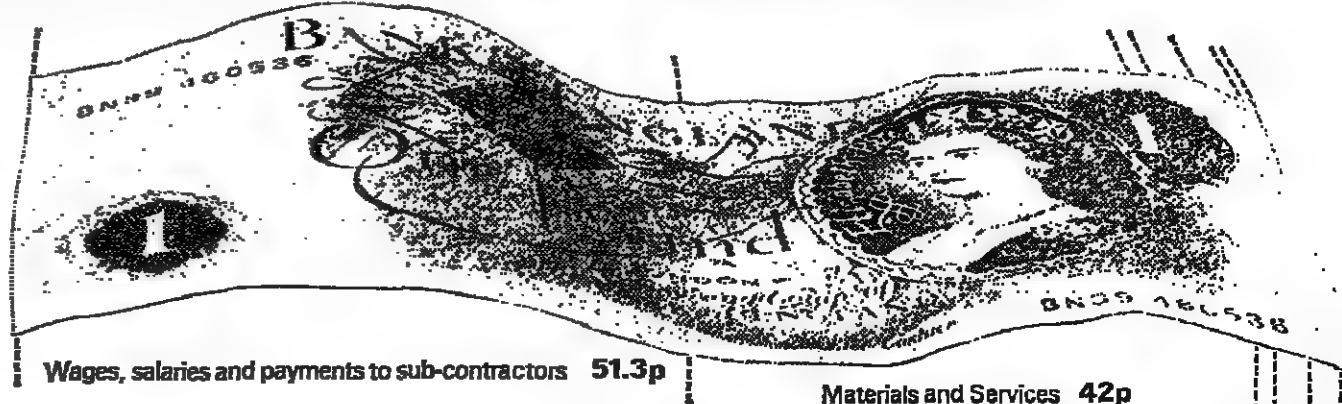
Finally, we—the people in the Taylor Woodrow team—did; because the remaining profits were re-invested in the company—to provide funds, to enable us to go on competing in world markets, and to ensure job security for as many people as possible. (And together we contributed nearly £8 million to the country's finances through PAYE, graduated pension contributions, and National Insurance, so we were helping everybody there, as well.)

Taylor Woodrow, as you can see, has good reason to believe that free enterprise pays off for all concerned.

By competing, we succeed.

By succeeding, we keep our company profitable and healthy.

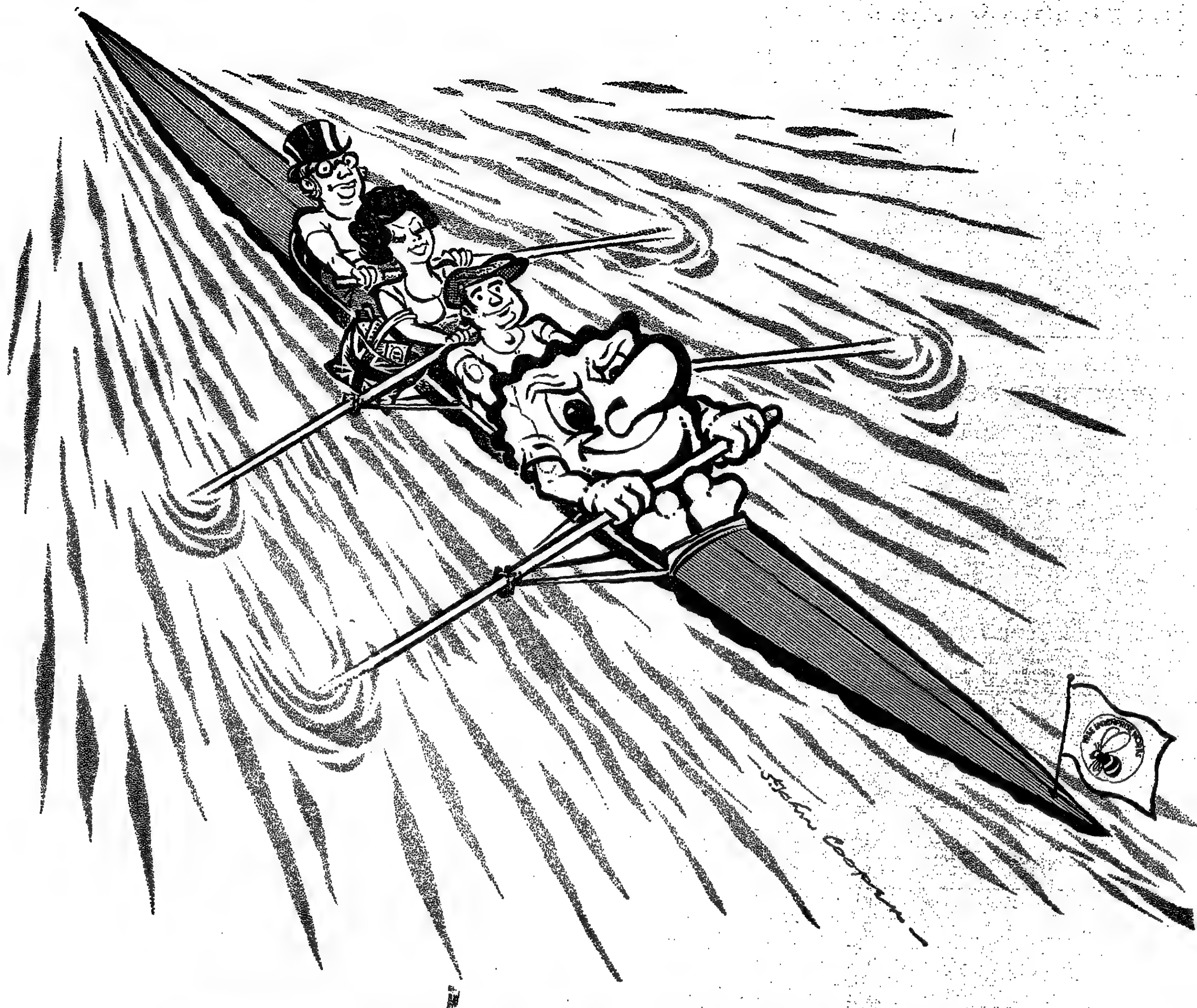
And by staying profitable, we're making a very real contribution to the countries in which we live and work.



Where each £1 of our earnings went in 1974

Taylor Woodrow

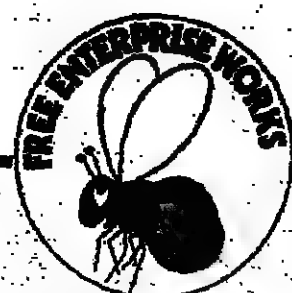
The Teamworkers
The World Wide Team of Engineers, Constructors and Developers.



LET'S ALL PULL TOGETHER FOR BRITAIN!

Free Enterprise works, says Mr Cube.

TIME





er moderate Mr. Pryn statements on politics at may have been, little of ulation was displayed in ransigent attitude to the of the direct-grant schools. r differences the former y of State for Education lence may have had with -t-wing colleagues on the n Market or the social t, he did not waver in his upport for the egalitarian ves of Labour's education including the withdrawal ct-grant status from the ools that at present enjoy granted, the withdrawal of direct-grant status makes little social, economic or educational sense. The inevitable result of such an action will be no persuade as many as half of the direct-grant schools, including the most famous such as Manchester Grammar School, to take refuge in the camp of the independent schools' and so powerfully reinforce that sector—an outcome to be desired perhaps by the independent schools but hardly a reputable objective of a socialist education policy.

The abolition of direct-grant schools has been only a cause of the difficulties some comprehensive have experienced in attaining a comprehensive range of all abilities.

In several areas the situation of former direct-grant schools would be an embarrassment to local education authorities. These schools have to be fitted—in to which they are quite unused their traditions—into reorganisation plans that were not due to accommodate them. In areas because of the de-

recent change in minister led to any change in Mr Mulley, the new Education Secretary, has already noted his predecessor's own direct-grant schools in the widestest opposition it has provoked. He admonished on Monday that the abolition of these schools was a battle with the Government commitment to end all selection in secondary schools. So he is unlikely to be moved by the parents' petition yesterday with 300,000 signatures objecting to the abolition of direct grant status. The impressive solidarity of Labour politicians on the abolition of the direct grant is matched by the depression of vigour with which we have thought about the consequences of this policy. Even if Labour's aims are objectives are

dition Supreme Court to Mrs Gandhi of a contrary than an unconditional judgment pending appeal will be interpreted only by government and on. Its actual effect in country's political life will be minimal since the only promise will be on her voting. But that is not the point. When her counsel has urged that damage will be done to her reputation and that her appeal may be ruined the opposition will be tempted in trying to translate her role into political fact without such phrases to the conditional stay decision rather than the unconditional one has given the opposition a foothold to keep the controversy burning.

The spark that set it going was an absurdly trifling one as the carpenter who built the structure and the electricians who laid the floorlights for the annual meeting of the Congress Party or of the (Not to mention the irony that the state of Pradesh in which Mrs Gandhi's constituency lay was the time, under the rule of a Congress opposition parties, Congress). No less trifling

was the assistance provided by her private secretary who thought his resignation from government service had already been taken effect when the High Court found it had not. Of course the opposition has been making all it can of the moral failing revealed by these "corrupt practices" while Congress must take what comfort it can from the past record of the Electoral Commission (which at one time dealt with infringements of this kind) as the likely precedent for the Supreme Court's choice of conditional stay.

In the coming weeks until the Supreme Court gives its verdict the controversy will be allowed to die down. For the opposition the risk has been made easier by the Gujarat election results, following an abort after the High Court verdict, and the knowledge that India's next general election is now less than twelve months distant. Congress suffered losses in Gujarat despite Mrs Gandhi's considerable intervention. Yet her national appeal is still considerable as her party has discovered in holding rallies throughout the country in the past two weeks in her support. They have been more massively attended than the party machine alone could have contrived. Mrs Gandhi must still seem a valuable

vote-winner if she wins the appeal.

Yet this raises the question: How Mrs Gandhi's political future and that of Congress Party are linked. Mrs Gandhi's leadership has been nine years certainly become national one, which is to say her appeal overrides the balance of party sympathies. At the same time the Congress Party is a national organization in India and one that for all its grievous faults is without substitute politically and widespread in most other Indian life. To a measure degree Indian unity still depends upon this party.

The opponents who will benefit from the changes against Mrs Gandhi will be the regional opposition parties whose appeal will always be stimulated by any loss of support to Congress. This may mean Mrs Gandhi's sweeping success in the 1971 elections will not be repeated next year. It will mean that the field will be open now that it was a few months ago for an opposition movement to arise and following. But no such movement, with a clear idea of political change it wants to do about; has yet taken shape in India or seems likely to do before the next elections are

has been running tight with Portuguese rule for nearly a year and a half, and its dependence, which is being tested today, is unlikely to be wobbled by rapid changes. All independent African powers, go shopping for goods in the wider world, which their international give-and-take the latchkey, but they also have to learn to live with the east winds, west and other winds that blow in their affairs upon the whim of dozens of embassies.

For now, still victoriously militant but now civilian, Mozambique was never a large cadre of a huge but poor country of 10 million people. Though the adherence now of the rich and classes as well as the poorer classes face daunting problems face Portuguese influence will be as Mozambique's new press their own schemes to come its economic difficulties are growing.

It is important, in the general scheme of Mozambique's relations with its white neighbours, Angola and South Africa. With South Africa, Mozambique cannot afford to be on bad terms.

Mozambique labour is still being recruited for the Rand, and the entrepôt trade with South Africa continues (though not the tourism). In time the impact of a strong black government next door will have an incalculable effect on South African blacks.

Britain has promised to compensate Mozambique for losses incurred in tightening sanctions by the nationalist governments which President Machel will announce tomorrow. This is hardly necessary because the collapse of port and railways administration in Beira and Lourenço Marques rules out Rhodesian traffic anyway. With his hands full in restarting the economy and restoring labour discipline, Mr Machel is unlikely initially to encourage, still less join, any large-scale guerrilla hostilities over the Rhodesian frontier. Only if Mozambique prospers and remains stable will it become a direct threat to white Rhodesia.

Little auspicious are the omens for Mozambique's sister state Angola. The ink was hardly dry on the agreement between the three rival Angolan nationalist leaders: to end their followers' murderous feuding when the shooting broke out again in Luanda yesterday. The parties to the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Independence (UNITA) divided by political attitudes, tribute by international bodies and by the personal antipathy of their leaders—and most of all by the conviction that power at hand, must be seized, cannot be shared. Mozambique tribal rivalries may emerge. Angola they are rampant. Kongo peoples, for example, follow Mr Roberto's FNLA look to Zaire and their history, past, feel a separate entity. Roberto, Dr Neto and Savimbi supposedly provided triumvirate to run the country in partnership with the Portuguese and to organize pre-independence elections, but hardly meet except in places like Nairobi, seem more at home in Angola than in it. The Portuguese, who built up its wealth (perhaps the greatest in Africa) next to Zaire and Nigeria are fighting for airline places to get out of the line of fire. It is a sombre outlook.

O. R. Johnston.

Director of the Christian tradition mentioned in Mr. Leary's book is not to be permitted some reply in your columns? I might that we try to bring upon social problems and events is the inspirings of the spirit and the authority of God, central to the Biblical tradition and the property of the churches. Festival of Light would assert the case of the unanimous in the Central Criminal Court, the medieval "Lords of the Leagues" and the Christian church had received support. Christian love and respect for women and girls (all under sustained and all under) happen to point to a society that is protected by a particular legislation which has been in open court by a jury and heard arguments for and

as simple as Mr. Varah would have us believe. In any system, whether religious or political, we have a hierarchy of values. There is no unqualified absolute—to shout "freedom" is as unrealistic as shouting "order". In this post-Freudian age, we are not to be gloomy—rather more gloomy (though more Christian) analysis of the potentialities of unrestrained human nature. So both thoughtful agnostics and thoughtful believers agree that the optimistic enlightenment values of Voltaire and Mill must be rejected.

Mr. Varah must know that pornography on stage, screen and magazine rack makes big money. It is part of the unacceptable face of contemporary capitalism. It does more than put your average information junkie unhealthily exploits the emotional life, generates purulent interest and dislocates the potential for genuine personal involvement. Men are taught to objective and

hazed of the opposite sex.

In the Bible and in Christian tradition there is a happy place, a genuine eroticism and sexual pleasure. The private must be discovered in personal encounter after a permanent commitment, described. Description kills.

The condemnation of any kind of exploitation is also a strong force of Scriptural and Catholic teaching. One such profitable market is the cult of sexual mediocrities which create and feed the need for sterile, loveless and deceptive fantasies. This is why those who value genuine love, moral purity and family are grateful for the legislation which was brought to bear on the example of that particular genre film.

June 5.

Yours faithfully,

O. R. JOHNSTON.

Wardwide Festival of Light,
37 Woodford Road,
South Woodford, E18.
June 19.

From Mr Bruce Runyon
Sir, Your analysis of this piece of legislation ("A misconceived Bill," June 19) in every respect accords with CBI thinking but we regard your last paragraph as being of particular importance. In it you indicate that a more limited measure would have had a good chance of remaining on the statute book. This is very much our view.

At the outset, when the White Paper appeared, the CBI made this exact point to the Government. Industry accepted that the community should benefit to a reasonable extent from the utilization of development land, but also that in the past, sufficient land in particular categories had not come forward for development.

But we said it was essential that any fresh legislation to this end should remain on the statute book and should therefore be such as to leave the Government in a position to review the proposals of the White Paper did not meet this criterion, either for the short term or the longer, and we therefore urged the Government to think again.

We would certainly be ready to consent to and to industry any measure which would be limited to the points indicated in your last paragraph, namely (1) return to the community of a fair proportion of betterment realized on land sales; (2) powers for councils to buy at market prices net of such tax and (3) encouragement to the public to become active in land assemblies in the interests of the community, though we doubt whether it is really necessary to cover this in new legislation: councils should be capable of assembling land under their existing powers.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE RUMGAY,
Chairman, and the Panel,
Confederation of British Industry,
1, Tophill Street, SW1.

en 23.

from Dr F. A. Robinson
Mr. As shown in his letter of June
Mr. Nigel Calder is obviously
unaware of the problems that con-
fronted the professional scientists
and technologists when Britain
joined the European Community.
He therefore missed the point of
our letter which has nothing to do
with scientific research as such or
with a possible intra-Community
rain drain or any of the other
factors that Mr Calder regards as
elements of some superior
British "science."

The chief difficulty with which we were and still are concerned is that in other member countries of the EEC the qualifications of scientists and technologists are based solely on university degrees which were until recently awarded on a local basis of study. In Britain on the other hand the first degrees can be obtained in three years (four years in Scotland), but to become a professional scientist or technologist this must be followed by three years of professional training and assessment by an applicant's peers of his integrity, skill and competence. This concept has impressed our Continental colleagues, and is likely to be accepted as a contribution to the harmonization of professional qualifications.

The purpose of our letter of May 1972 was to remind all scientists and technologists to keep in mind the consequences of membership of the Community when so much progress had been made towards reconciling different national attitudes. Had sense allowed we could have said only about the role we hope to play in Europe and in particular to help to give uniformity to standards of conduct and training, especially in matters that greatly affect the health and well-being of the public.

Naturally we are very happy with this decisive result of the referendum, which will enable us to continue our discussions and, we hope, result in the acceptance by the rest of the Community of the essentially British concept of professionalism. It is everywhere believed that British standards would be allowed to give "lamentable appetite for dogmatic ideas" of countries of the EC, as Mr Calder suggests!

Yours sincerely,
A. ROBINSON, Chairman,
Council of Science and Technology
Institutes Limited,
Belgrave Square, SW1.

While believing that far more extensive reforms in the legislation controlling the use of animals in laboratories of all kinds, medical and non-medical, are urgently needed, we, the undersigned, while under the Government

...and while urging the Government to move on the development of humane alternatives to research on animals, we nonetheless wish to express our concern at the situation now prevailing in this country in which animals are made to suffer in cruel tests and are being used in the production of cosmetics (as well as in testing weedkillers, insecticides, extinguishers, oven-cleaners and in household products), and we unreservedly welcome the Government to make illegal the testing of animals due for its signature to the European Convention on Reading in the House of Commons on June 27, and urge all its constituents to do so to give the Bill its fullest support.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Barker, Bridget Brophy, Jack Lano, David Daiches, Donald Maclean, Margaret Drabble, Maureen Duffy, J. D. Enright, J. G. Farrell, Alan Freeman, Willis Hall, David Horrocks, John Holloway, Paddy Hume, Philip Larkin, Rosamond Lehmann, Olivia Manning, Spike Millers, Iris Murdoch, Brian Patten, Ruth Sutherland, Anthony Powell, R. S. Rhymer, W. W. Robson, Richard Ryder, R. S. Thomas, Charles Thomas, Arnold Wesker, Charles Wilson.

In How,
Holmrook,
Hale Green,
Hris.

From Mr Philip Goodhart, *Conservative MP for Bromley, Beckenham* Sir, In the important correspondence which has followed your leading article it is impossible to demand fair votes for the British" (June 6), many of those who support a change in the election system do so because they want to produce a definite political result — an increase in the power and influence of the moderate centre. As you put it: "The democratic question is this. Is there any way by which the majority of the electorate — which is a moderate majority — can be guaranteed in the way it wants rather than having to bounce unhappily between Selsdon man and Tony Benn?"

This may well be a desirable objective, but there are obvious objections to changing a system under which Members of Parliament are elected in order to strengthen the position of any particular ideological group however worthy they may be. Many moderates might think it wrong to change the order to assist the putting together of a new political coalition; but it is clear that we came near this position immediately after the general election in February, 1974.

I would not argue that there should never be any change in our electoral system, but there should be some way of ensuring that Members of Parliament to alter the rules under which they are elected. The right procedure was outlined by Mr Balfour, the Leader of the

From Mr C. H. Gielgud
Sir, Your informative leader of June 17 omitted to mention a vital obstacle to establishing any new electoral system: the vested interests of the two main political parties.

Until either of the major parties concludes that it does not have at least a 50-50 chance of winning an election outright for many years to come, or until a third party conclusively 'holds the balance for a significant' period, the present system will for ever be extolled as the 'sure means of producing a strong, overall majority government'.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. GIELGUD,
44 Carlton Mansions,
Randolph Avenue, W9.

Conservative Party, on May 8, 1911 when he moved a new clause on the report stage of the Liberal Government's Parliament Bill. This clause said, among other things, that a referendum should be held before Royal Assent was given to any Bill which "affects the qualification for the exercise of the parliamentary franchise or affects the right to vote at any parliamentary election, or affects the distribution of parliamentary seats".

Balfour was right. By all means let us change our imperfect electoral system—but only before the electorate—who has had an opportunity to say that they want to change the system.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOODHART,
House of Commons.
June 23.

From Mr D. H. Campbell

Sir, Examples from abroad may help convince the dominant British political parties that there are alternatives to the electoral system which perpetuates their hegemony. How little they relish the thought your columns have already shown.

From Mr Richard Welch

Sir, As there are now, it appears, two Conservative parties, as well as the two Labour Parties that have existed for some time, surely a division of their votes at the last election is needed. The result would read:

Labour, left half, 4,842,573.
Labour, right half, 4,842,573.
(The halves are no doubt the split vote of Mr Harold Wilson.)

Conservative, Thatcherites, 4,705,013.
Conservative, Heathmen, 4,705,013.
(Each of these leaders had no doubt about where to cast their vote.)

Liberals, united, 4,878,568.

This, amongst other things, seems to point to a Liberal administration.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WELCH,
Liberal PPC,
South West Hertfordshire,
Gallery House,
Dunelmere End,
Nr Safron Walden,
Essex.
June 23.

Sir, "With five member constituencies, as opposed to the range between three and five in Ireland, the single transferable vote is more nearly representative."—(Your leader of June 17). As the accompanying table shows the consistent tendency in the Irish Republic has been to increase the number of members of the House of Representatives.

The justification for this was enunciated during the Dail debate on the Electoral Amendment Bill 1947 by the then Minister for Local Government, Mr Sean McEnroe. "From the Schedule to the Bill it will be seen that the maximum number of members to be returned by any constituency is five, and the minimum number is three. The constituencies returning five members each, nine constituencies return four members and 22 returning three members."

"Under this arrangement no real effective interest is debbarred from securing representation in Dail Eirannam. At the same time, it is made easier for a party which may be called upon to shoulder the responsibility of Government to get sufficient seats to enable them to undertake the task with adequate Parliamentary support." Dail Debates Vol. 108, Col. 924.

October 23rd, 1947.

Election Act	No. of Constituencies	No. of members per Constituency						Total No. of members	Average No. per person per member
		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	
1923	30	—	1	3	5	—	9	4	153
1935	34	—	—	3	—	—	8	8	158
1947	40	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	217
1959	39	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	214
1961	38	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	217
1969	42	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	208
1973	42	—	—	—	—	6	10	26	213

As the following table shows (from McCracken, J. L. London 1958) the Irish electoral system, while being more advantageous to small parties than the majority system would have been, has always favoured the larger parties.

	Parties	Polled	obtained	in favour	obtained
1932	Fianna Fail	566,475	72	66	7,868
	Connah na mEasdaigh				
	Labour	449,810	56 (+1)	53	8,032
	Farmers	88,285	7	11	14,041
	Independents & others	41,302	5	5	8,260
		117,333	9	14	13,037
1937	Fianna Fail	599,524	68 (+1)	62	8,817
	Fine Gael	461,258	48	47	9,609
	Labour	132,657	13	14	10,203
	Independents & others	131,488	8	14	16,436
	Fianna Fail	553,917	68	62	8,146
	Fine Gael	262,202	31	25	8,558
1948	Labour	149,089	19	16	7,847
	Clan na Talmhan	91,686	9	9	10,241
	Clan na Poblachta	173,166	10	19	17,317
	Independents	112,816	12	13	9,401

Yours faithfully,
FRANK SHALLOO,
Aheramore,
Kishanny,
Co. Clare.
June 23.

from Lord Onslow
 Sir, The difficulties of the citizenry
 in obtaining justice when in dispute
 with local authorities has been
 underlined in a recent case con-
 cerning Guildford Borough Council
 and Surrey County Council.
 The Borough, aided and paid for

Outspoken policemen

Committee which chucked it out unanimously. The objectors were two local amenity societies, of one of which I am president.

This is the unfairness: the council's costs are paid by the ratepayers, the objectors whom the ratepayers found to be totally justified have to pay their own costs. The ratepayers they also pay the council's costs. This contrasts with the practice of planning inquiries, where objectors who are successful receive reasonable costs. It also

(June 23). I am disturbed to note the official reaction to his comments.

We hear so much these days from both politicians and trade union officials that I cannot see the harm in a man in his position speaking with sincerity and experience to a group of the public now aroused in this way.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BAINES,
87 Esmond Road,
Tottenham, N.16

From Mr. Giles Playfair
Sir, Mrs. Reaech Short considers it
"staggering" that Judge Hum-
phreys should have freed an 18-
year-old youth who had already
spent five months in custody and
been placed guilty to two charges
of rape.
But there, one may ask, would
Mrs. Short have had Judge
Humphreys do? To send the young
man back to prison for two, five
or seven years? As Mrs. Short
wouldn't need for well know, having
served as chairman of the sub-
committee on social services in the
1966-67 session, such a course would
do less than nothing to prevent
another young man from
repeating his offence as soon as
he was back in society.
Judge Humphreys may have
taken a calculated risk. But at the
moment, as long as we con-
tinue to punish people who clearly
need help, there is no reasonable
or civilized alternative.
Yours sincerely,
GILES PLAYFAIR,
2 Ramilies Road, W4,
June 23.

From Mrs. B. Simon
Sir, Congratulations to the British
Justice for its enlightened con-
sideration to the International Women's
Year. First there was the decision
that a man is not guilty of rape if
he honestly believes the woman con-
sents, though however unreasonable that
belief; then there was the six
months' suspended sentence for
someone who admitted raping two
women at knife-point. The next
step was to decide not to impose a
prison sentence on the victim. She
is, after all, guilty of the grave
offence of being a woman, without
the condition the crime could
never have taken place.
Yours, etc.
BARRBARA SIMON,
6 Clifden Court,
Salisbury Lane,
Salisbury by the Sea,
Cleveland

From Miss Rosalind Palmer
Sir, May I respectfully suggest that before Judge Christmas Humphreys frees any more rapists (The Times, Dec. 21), he puts himself in the place of every girl in Cambridge, whether married or single, and experiences the constant terror we have lived through during the past eight months? He would hope that his verdict would be very different.
Yours faithfully,
ROSALIND PALMER,
18 Perowne Street,
Cambridge.

From Mrs Charlotte L. Mitra
 Sir, Whilst accepting the principle
 that personal circumstances should
 be taken into consideration when
 passing sentence, surely lack of self
 control is not specific to an individual
 but appears to be a common
 factor underlying almost all criminal
 acts. To accept, by way of mitigation,
 that it was to "overcome by one's
 sexual urges" will only further
 encourage the myth of machismo.
 Yours faithfully,
 CHARLOTTE L. MITRA.
 1 Great Marlborough Street, W1.
 June 23, 1971

from Mr Richard Fawls and Mr Ian Perry.

We are disturbed to read in this morning's Times of Jack Ashley's common sense motion deploring Judge Humphreys's sentence in a recent case and calling for his resignation.

removal.

When the judges to depart in any judicial way from established sentencing policy, they would rightly come under fire for extra-Parliamentary w-making. In our view, however, his attack upon a judge dealing with a young offender and acting within guidelines laid down by Parliament is impossible to reconcile with the principle of judicial independence which lies at the root of our constitution.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD FAWLS,
IAN PERRY,
New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
me 23.

from Mr A. L. Gooch
your, Your Legal Correspondent
June 24, 1967) he did not had his attention
drawn to the correct authorities, or
as perhaps been misled by an
official of the Central Criminal
Court. A six month sentence im-
posed on a defendant aged between
teen and twenty-one does not have
to be suspended. Though this was a
requirement under the Criminal
Sentences Act, 1967 in respect of cer-
tain classes of offender, the pro-
visions of mandatory suspension
have now been repealed and in any
case would not have applied to sen-
tences for rape.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. GOOCH,
Senior Chief Clerk,
Surrey Magistrates' Court, EC1.
June 24.

How did it ever come about that the British military salute conferred from the naval? The latter is so easy upon the first whereas the military is a most natural strain upon the muscles, those of us know to our cost who held for long periods, such as to be sustained by the Queen the ceremony of Trooping the Colour.

Why cannot the naval salute be
 epted by all our armed forces?
 would this provoke a howl of
 test from both sides?

The American Army have
 eadly recognized the merit of
 naval salute and thus avoided
 unnecessary strain that for
 erations has been forced upon
 Army.

urs truly,
 RY E. JELLEY,
 Shepherd's Cottage,
 etc.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Direct appeal to Chrysler strikers as group prepares for heavy lay-offs

Mr. Shakespeare
about 6,500 Chrysler strikers due to be laid off the weekend and the city that up to 20,000 eventually be made idle. Chrysler-owned company issued a direct appeal to 360 strikers at one of its component plants in Scotland to call off their men.

they have been on strike should also go to arbitration. The Chrysler lay-off will start after the day-shift today, when 1,000 workers at the car assembly plants at Ryton, Coventry, are stopped. By Friday another 2,500 workers at the Lincoln plant in Renfrewshire will also be sent home. The company has issued a warning that by the start of next week 5,000 Scottish workers could be idle.

Port Talbot strike ended off

Port Talbot steel strike ended off last night, averting a threat by the British Steel Corporation to shut down the plant on Sunday. Following talks between the union and the company, a 50 officials of the end Steel Trades Confederation at the Welsh plant, more than 5,000 strikers will return to work today.

Policy shift on bank collapse

From Moshe Beilman, Tel Aviv, June 24
In a policy shift, the Israel Bank of England and the Bank of Israel, each of which, in the aftermath of the collapse of the parent company a year ago, and the subsequent conviction for embezzlement of Mr. Joshua Ben-Zion, its joint managing director, had disclaimed responsibility for the debts incurred by the London-based subsidiary.

Sterling at weakest close after sharp fall

By Malvern Westlake
A further sharp fall in the pound on the currency markets provided a stark reminder yesterday that foreign confidence could be completely shaken long before the six weeks deadline set by Mr. Healey for reaching agreement with the trade unions to curb pay inflation.

Overseas setbacks contribute to underwriting losses of £115m

By Anthony Rowley
British Insurance Association members—who comprise over 280 companies—lost a total of £115m on underwriting in their worldwide general insurance business in 1974. Prospects for the companies this year are for only a "slight" improvement overall, Mr. Aonghaís Macdonald, the retiring chairman of the BIA, said yesterday.

overall profit of £262m before tax in 1974. The biggest single territory loss suffered by BIA members last year was in the United States where the 1973 underwriting profit of £5.7m swung round to an aggregate deficit of £44.3m. This was due mainly to a sharp reversal from a £7.7m profit to a £33m loss on fire and accident business, reflecting severe windstorm damage and the adverse situation in liability insurance.



Mr. Aonghaís Macdonald, retiring BIA chairman; companies' prospects slightly better.

Trafalgar sells office lease to Prudential

By Adrienne Gleeson
Trafalgar House has sold the lease of Cleveland House in St James's Square, London, to Prudential Assurance. Although the purchase price has not been revealed, the initial yield to the purchaser is just over 7 per cent; outside estimates suggest a price in the £4.5m range. Prudential offered the highest price at an open tender which attracted several other bidders. One of these, another assurance company, made an offer not far below that which secured the property for Prudential.

Old loyalties 'splitting' British Airways

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
A suggestion that "old fashioned civil war" was going on in British Airways between former BEA and BOAC employees, despite the merger of the two airlines, was made yesterday by Mr. Russell Kerr, the Labour MP for Hounslow, in a Commons Committee.

European division would seek to push its own corner. "But there are many more other directors on the board and we have no evidence to believe that they are not pulling together as a team."

Test today for AUEW views on pay restraint

By Our Northern Industrial Correspondent
Union leaders representing Britain's three million engineering and shipbuilding workers, who will be debating a key resolution on the economic crisis at their conference at Hastings today, are being urged to reject the demands of the "solution-mongers" who claimed that the only way out of the country's difficulties was for workers to accept an increase in unemployment and a reduction in standards of living.

that efforts by unions to "defend and advance living standards" are not the cause of Britain's crisis and consequent inflation. It expresses opposition to "any government interference with free collective bargaining."

Ruling by EEC soon on Italian steel allegations

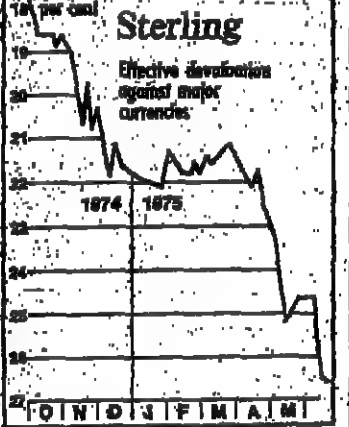
Preliminary investigations into allegations of over-inflation of European steel prices against Italian steel interests by the British Steel Industry, are expected to be completed within the next two weeks.

Jobless total in W Germany 'to top 1m this year'

From Peter Norman, Bonn, June 24
One of West Germany's leading economic research institutes predicted yesterday that unemployment would average 1.1 million this year against earlier forecasts of 950,000, and that gross national product would decline by up to 3 per cent against earlier forecasts of stagnation.

Tax deadline hurries Brent Field gas deal

By Our Energy Correspondent
British Gas and the Shell/Eso North Sea group are on the verge of signing a contract to feed 600 million cubic feet of gas a day into the United Kingdom transmission network from the early 1980s.



Gas prices likely to go up by 20 pc in October

By Roger Veivoye
Gas prices are expected to go up by an average of 20 per cent from October, British Gas Corporation has already submitted proposals for the second price increase this year to the Price Commission.

How the markets moved

FT index: 310.3 - 8.5
The Times index: 131.82 - 3.60

THE POUND

Bank	Bank
Australia S	1.76
Austria Sch	38.75
Belgium Fr	81.75
Canada S	23.50
Denmark Kr	12.35
Finland Mk	8.20
France Fr	9.25
Germany DM	5.45
Greece Dr	68.25
Hongkong S	11.45
Italy L	1470.00
Japan Yn	690.00
Netherlands Gld	5.60
Norway Kr	11.35
Portugal Esc	56.00
S Africa Rd	1.91
Spain Pes	128.15
Sweden Kr	9.10
Switzerland Fr	5.80
US \$	2.31
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.75

House of Fraser

FIVE YEAR PROGRESS					
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Share ended January	100	100	100	100	100
Share price	140.183	161.523	206.717	259.035	320.683
Profit before Taxation	7,289	10,656	18,442	20,518	19,589
Profit after Taxation	2,567	3,493	6,285	9,261	8,369
Dividends	1,429	1,768	678		
Net Profit available to Members	3,247	5,329	11,375	11,135	11,019
Dividends paid to Members	2,167	2,794	3,385	4,017	4,450
Profit Retained	1,324	2,545	7,956	7,118	6,569
Depreciation	922	1,086	1,361	2,189	2,905
	2,246	3,631	9,317	9,307	9,474

The results of Associated Companies have been included since 1972.
The Chairman, Sir Hugh Fraser, Bt, in his Statement: "The accounts for the year to 25th January, 1975, show a 10th most difficult year we produced a further increase of turnover to add 23.8% to last year's 25.31%. The addition confirms of course a high factor of inflation. All in all, we believe that the growth has been in the area of 6%."

Hessische Landesbank write-offs 'covered'

Frankfurt, June 24. Herr Heinz Sippel, chairman of Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale (Hesaba), said today the bank's write-off needs, totalling DM1,802m (about £34m), for 1973 and 1974 were covered and its liquidity position was good.

On other pages

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How the markets moved

Rises	Falls	Equities continued to fall	Gold rose 25 cents to close at \$162.50	SDR - 5 was 1.24335 on Tuesday, while SDR - 4 was 0.547514	Commodities: Reuters index closed at 1,053.0 (1,059.9 on Monday)	Reports, pages 20 and 21
Adams Food	1p to 22p	Ass Cement	6p to 134p	Hammerston	10p to 38p	
Broken Hill	20p to 71p	Ass Deities	7p to 161p	Hawker Sidd	10p to 25p	
Blueside Iron	1p to 23p	Adda Int	2p to 5p	Imp Chem Ind	9p to 26p	
St of Ireland	5p to 43p	Boots	15p to 220p	Maynard	15p to 26p	
EMI	1p to 174p	Brit Am Tob	10p to 20p	Nelson Fin	10p to 40p	
Geon L. Grp	1p to 24p	Citibank	11p to 28p	Walford Bury	6p to 26p	
Hammesley	5p to 155p	Flores	15p to 38p			

Mowlem International Construction Group

Chairman Sir Edgar Beck CBE, reports...
**Maximum permitted dividend recommended.
**Construction work in the United Kingdom increased considerably, both in the civil engineering and building fields.
**Subsidiary Companies have contributed satisfactorily to Group profits.
**Nearly 20% of the Group turnover was overseas. There are good prospects in Saudi Arabia whilst work continued in many other countries including East Africa, Thailand and Algeria.
**Profits of £1,817,870 fell short of those in 1973, the principal cause being the loss in Australia due to the floods in Brisbane.
**Prospects for 1975 are better than I would have expected when the National economic position indicates both inflation and recession. We have a good order book and a healthy balance sheet. In the U.K. current work undertaken should enable fair margins to be earned, whilst the effort overseas enables a cautiously optimistic view to be taken for the immediate future.

Summary of Results (Year ended 31st December)

	1974	1973
£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	75,146	59,708
Profit before Tax	1,818	2,080
Tax	1,026	948
Extraordinary items	—	40
Earnings per share	11.6p	18.6p
Dividend	6.3016p	5.125p

Copies of the Annual Report are obtainable from the Secretary, John Mowlem and Company Ltd., Westgate House, Ealing Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 0QZ.

Obstacles to world coffee pact shown in report

By Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Some of the difficulties facing the International Coffee Council in working towards a new international coffee agreement became clear yesterday when it received a progress report from a special working group which has been discussing the problem since last September.

The report was presented to the opening plenary session of the council in London. It shows that no firm conclusions have been reached on price mechanisms. Agreement has yet to be achieved on:

1. Whether to write into a new agreement in precise terms specific objectives and mechanisms to ensure prices.
2. Whether the council should fix ranges within which prices should fluctuate or whether there should be semi-automatic adjustment of such ranges.
3. The criteria for deciding what would constitute acceptable prices or ranges.

No final recommendation was reached on establishing, paying for and running a buffer stock of 10 million 60-kilo bags of coffee, a step favoured by Brazil and Colombia as producers and the United States as a main consumer, the report adds.

The stumbling block here is the same as that which faced the International Tin Council in framing their new agreement.

The Tin Council reached a compromise solution under which the producers must finance a 20,000-tonne stock while the consumers are under voluntary agreement to supply an equal amount.

A recommendation in the coffee working group's report is that under a new agreement a basic quota should be allocated to each exporting member.

Here again differences exist. In principle such an allocation would be on the basis of exports over a given number of years, but there is no agreement on which years should be chosen, nor on whether all exports should be counted or only those to importing countries which are members.

Study calls for revolution in school leavers' job training

By David Young

The present system of job training for school leavers is failing in two main ways, a report published yesterday by the Government's Training Services Agency concludes.

It does not ensure adequate investment in training for craft and technical skills, especially in times of economic recession, and there is inadequate vocational preparation for 300,000 young people who enter the labour market each year, it says.

The report, prepared by Sir Denis Barrow, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, and Mr John Cassels, chief

executive of the Training Services Agency, says this is wasteful and hard to justify in comparison with the sums spent on the academically more able.

Proposals put forward in the report, the TSA says, would revolutionize job training for school leavers and give them better career prospects.

The best way of dealing with the problem of employers cutting back on training in times of economic recession would be through measures which enable individual employers to be refunded the full cost of all off-the-job training, at any rate in the first full year, through a collective funding arrangement.

For the large number of young people entering jobs with little or no training, the TSA puts forward the idea of a "gateway course" which would provide training beyond that which most employers consider necessary at present.

This system would benefit employers as well as the young people involved, the report adds. At the same time the system of collaboration between the worlds of education, training and industry would be overhauled to improve the vocational preparation of young people. At the moment Britain compared unfavourably with other European countries.

Port roads plans 'lag 10 years'

By Michael Bailey

Government plans to give priority to roads to East Coast ports serving Europe were up to 10 years behind target, the British Road Federation said yesterday.

Key roads to Tilbury, Barwich, Felixstowe and Hull were all incomplete and some would not be finished before the mid-1980s, Mr Tony de Boer, the chairman, disclosed at the federation's annual meeting in London.

The federation for a more selective approach to cuts in government spending. Mr de Boer said road users accepted the need for some cuts, but overall investment in roads had dropped by £700m in two years and the effects were "appalling".

Subsidies to British Rail might amount to £2,000m over the next four years, and the Government could not go on pretending that a price like this to carry a dividending 10 per cent of passengers and freight represented value for money.

Railway subsidies were now the fastest-growing sector of public spending, Mr de Boer said.

This is the challenge that confronts Mr Gilbert, the new Minister for Transport, Mr de Boer said. "His range of options is limited."

Canada to cut state spending by \$1,000m

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, June 24

Mr John Turner, the Finance Minister, announced a series of measures designed to bring down Canada's persistently high rate of inflation.

In a budget presentation to the Commons, he proposed to cut \$1,000m (about £430m) from federal spending in the fiscal year which began on April 1.

The overall thrust of the government's fiscal policy remains expansionary, he said.

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About 65 per cent of Canada's foreign trade is with the United States. The rate of inflation subsidised over a three-month period ending in May to an annual rate of 8.1 per cent compared with nearly 15 per cent in the three months ended last December.

"But these comparisons mask the reality of underlying developments in our competitive structure. Wholesale prices are already moving up more rapidly again," Mr Turner said.

"The fact is that we have been building serious cost increases into our economy which threaten to erode the competitive position of our industries both at home and abroad."

The government intended to introduce "strict restraints" by imposing controls on its programme spending.

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Cutback by Thos Ward means 1,000 redundancies

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

About 1,000 workers employed by Thos. W. Ward, the heavy engineering group, will lose their jobs during the next few months after the decision to close down nearly all the activities of Marshall-Fowler, its subsidiary.

The phased run down will begin next month and will take between three and nine months. The closure decision will affect 850 workers employed by Marshall-Fowler at Gainsborough and a further 150 at its Leeds plant.

In a statement, the parent company yesterday said the subsidiary had sustained heavy losses in recent years and in the past three years had lost more than £20m before tax relief. Of this £10m had been lost in the past financial year.

The company is involved in the production of agricultural and industrial tractors, boilers and road rollers. Although it is closing down operations at two locations, the parent company will continue to operate a steel foundry near Doncaster BSR recruiting: British Sound Reproducers, of Old Hill, Staffordshire, largest manufacturer of record changers in the world, is resuming full-time working and recruiting about at all three Midlands plants. Only four months ago 3,000 workers were made redundant.

Imperial reduces short-time: Imperial Group is reducing short-time working at its 13 factories amid signs that United Kingdom cigarette sales are starting to recover from their sharp drop after the April Budget increases, a company spokesman said.

In subsidiary, W. D. and H. O. Wills, which employs 10,000 workers, has cut the number it sends home daily to about 90 from 900 two weeks ago, and expects to scrap short-time working "in the near future".

Dutch group may lease part of BP Rotterdam plant

By Roger Vielvoys

Pakhoed, the Dutch oil storage and distribution group, is negotiating to lease part of the capacity of British Petroleum's giant oil refinery at Rotterdam's Europoort.

The 480,000 barrel-a-day refinery, like most of the larger processing plants in Europe, has only been operating at 60 per cent of capacity this year because of the slump in demand for oil products.

Pakhoed, through its Pakhoed subsidiary already has a stable investment in storage and transit facilities in the Europoort complex. The Dutch company would use the facilities at the BP refinery to process oil under contract to independent marketers without the need for a licence.

The deal has caused interest in oil industry circles where all leading companies are looking at ways to maximize the profitability of their refining and marketing operations.

Simon Chem, a British engineering group, which is a subsidiary of Simon Engineering, has won a contract to supervise the construction of a \$350m (about £150m) refinery to be built by the British Columbian provincial government.

Mr David Barrett, prime minister of British Columbia said yesterday that the final amount of the contract had not yet been fixed.

Credit licences survey scheme

Trade associations, professional people and local authorities are to be asked to help a survey of credit licence applications made under the Consumer Credit Act.

It is expected that about 100,000 applications will be made for the licences, which will last for three years, and which will be needed by anyone involved in the credit or hire business.

Mr Tony Scott, director of consumer credit at the OFT, said: "It is most important that the arrangements we adopt for seeking applications are those which will attract the highest level of response."

"The views of people in trade and commerce will be extremely valuable to me in attempting to identify the best and most snag-proof method."

Mr C. R. Dacey has been appointed to the board of Enron.

Sir John Laing has resigned as a director of John Laing and Son but has been appointed life president.

Mr T. A. Maher has been elected a director and chairman of Wright Hindeley and Gill. Mr J. Bell has also been elected a director of the company. Mr F. R. Newman will continue as a non-executive director but Mr P. D. M. Gill will resign as a non-executive director with effect from July 1.

Mr William Lord has been appointed a director of Edward Bates & Sons.

Mr P. W. E. Carruthers, Mr M. H. Hindeley, Mr J. F. Trickett, Mr I. W. Watson and Mr N. C. Webber have been appointed to the group management board of Victoria.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concern at the not-so-fair rent system

From Mr R. D. O'Driscoll

I refer to the letter from Father P. Byrne of the Shelter Housing Aid Society on June 19 regarding the effects of the Rent Act. I have not, unfortunately, been able to see the letter written by Mr Jacobs, but I do not mean to be disrespectful, the somewhat compromising letter of Father Byrne should not be allowed to pass without some grass root comment.

As an applicant in a small provincial private practice I could not, with the best will in the world, ever advise a client of mine to let his property, whether furnished or unfurnished, be the an individual home-owner or an investor, unless there was absolutely no alternative.

It is true, as Father Byrne says, that the Rent Act, 1974, abolishes the rather artificial distinction of furnished and unfurnished tenancies (although only to create further artificialities), but there are still two very serious practical reasons why, in my opinion it is imprudent in let property.

The first is that rents are regulated by the so called "fair rent" system which disregards market factors and the risk and cost element involved in this sort of transaction. Certainly, in my area, the "fair rents" are far too low, and the idiosyncrasy of the system is that statutory provisions positively encourage tenants to break their initial agreement as to the amount of rent to be charged.

The second reason is the question of recovery of the property and redress from defaulting tenants. The Courts, having a discretion, as to the enforcement of a possession order, are obviously reluctant to turn somebody out who has

nowhere else to go, so the landlord suffers again. In addition, the chances of recovery and arrears of rent from a defaulting tenant are virtually negligible.

The Shelter Housing Aid Society would not, of course, experience these difficulties because presumably as a housing society they will have registered under the Housing Act, 1974, which exempts such a landlord from the onerous provisions of the Rent Act.

The sooner our Government realizes that it is statutory interference in contracts freely and honourably made that creates most of the difficulties in this country, the better. R. D. O'DRISCOLL, 58 St Margaret's Street, Rochester, Kent.

From Mr R. Widdowson
Sir, Since the passing of the Rent Act 1974, we have been subjected to a spate of ill-informed articles and comments but the letter from Mr. A. Jacobs (June 19) of the Liberal (C) Housing Panel, reached new heights of misinterpretation.

To say that the squatting problem is a direct result of the Rent Act, shows an absolute ignorance of the nature of today's housing problem. Before the passing of the 1974 Rent Act he would have found that many people were forced into squatting after being evicted, similarly, from furnished accommodation for various often more complicated than profit in their case, acquiring was a direct result of the lack of protection afforded by the existing Rent Acts. It was for them and many others who eventually turned up in official homelessness statistics that this recent

feel more confident that the benefit promise to them will be honoured.

Security for the future is one of the things that the funding of pension schemes is designed to achieve. If the security for the future is less good than was expected, it hardly increases that security to eliminate it, as Mr. Nottage proposes.

Mr Nottage will argue that public servants are not concerned with security because, come hell or high water, they need for public service will continue and even if its scope diminishes, the employees will be so relieved at the diminution of the running costs that they will be happy to pay pensions to secure their future. This is a very naive view. Former employees, who can always be found of exclaiming "any amount less is better than nothing" are the desperate remedy of reducing the cost.

I think Mr Nottage unwise to suggest that pensioners can never be reduced if there is sufficient economic or political pressure. Without a fund, public servants will be in a poor position to combat public protest against a scale of benefits which is far in excess of what other people do not enjoy.

But the need to provide for benefit security and properly to relate the costs of production to its proceeds is not the only reason for funding pension liabilities. The only way a non-producer can survive is by

consuming a part of the product of the producers.

The effect of funding pension schemes is that producers abstain from current consumption through the saving and investment of pension fund contributions. In order that the investment of those contributions—directly or indirectly—may provide the wherewithal for increased production at the time when, having ceased themselves to be producers, they wish to go on consuming. This process should enable them to do so without impairing the standard of living of their successors.

At the present time we are witnessing a shedding of past savings by the process of inflation. Those who abstained from consumption in the past in order to be able to consume in the present can buy less with their savings; then they would tend to expect.

Wages proposals would make matters worse because relief from the necessity to pay pension fund contributions would have the effect, through the price mechanism, of further reducing the share of many producers—not every one has an inflation proofed pension such as civil servants enjoy. He would make better sense if he argued for inflation proofed investments.

Yours faithfully,
D. F. GILLEY,
10, The Rectory, St. Andrew's, Dorking, Surrey.

Funding and catering for inflation

From Mr D. F. Gilley

Sir, May I comment on the assertion by Mr Nottage that the pay-as-you-go system of financing is "less expensive than the funded system, and is thus better able to absorb the impact of inflation?" What does funding achieve? First, it promises to meet a financial obligation as assured of being met only to the extent to which there are financial resources available from which to meet it; legal documents do not buy much in the shops.

It is no more than financial prudence, in the commercial context, to set aside, and alienate from the control of the employer, a part of the proceeds from current production so that the promised benefits to the employees who are engaged in that production are ultimately met, even if the employer is then unprofitable or even no longer in business.

If because of inflation, the monetary benefits increase beyond the original expectation and if the investment accretions to the funds set aside do not increase commensurately, continued security for the promise requires that additional sums be set aside to make good the emerging shortfall.

If the employer finds it so difficult to do this that he postpones the time at which he sets aside the necessary money and undertakes instead to pay larger sums in future, it is unlikely that the employees will

be more confident that the benefit promise to them will be honoured.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Metal Box invests in higher technology

Metal Box should be a good market for money is not, not with working rising at over £30m last of the capital spending me still a long way from on. What is interesting is that Metal Box is still doing heavily on new ben inflation makes it impossible for a realistic on the likely return on employed—and that for quite unconnected with that its markets, as any cans, are presently slogged results for the first six of the year are downcast.

Box, however, has come and the competition is y prepared to spend to a itself in the United a market which the as traditionally dominance the rush into the specially and, as more profitable, 2-5.

time, it is as well for the at its overseas interests, at year provided over 40 % of the pre-tax profits sent in the second half, n going strong. Most at for shareholders, r, is the forecast increase dividend to 18.6p gross, means that the shares at a prospective yield of 6.5p. Quite apart from that the rising in the able and that the rise in capital requirements slow this year, that be comfortably covered a year which could see profits.

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Capitalization £108m
Sales £118m (£105m)
Profit £33.1m (£29.4m)
Profit £36.7m (£29.9m)
£1 per share 35.2p (29.6p)

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Profit £36.7m (£29.9m)
£1 per share 35.2p (29.6p)

1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £108m
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early improvement in existing asset values is discounted, or of inflation stopping in its tracks, then general insurers will be balancing the equation of premium rates and funding operations pending a real improvement in the underwriting trend.

IC Gas
Still a good lockaway

Trading profits at IC Gas were 13 per cent up at £7.24m last year despite the modest setback at the wholly owned Calor subsidiary where the pre-tax contribution fell 8 per cent to £3.5m. Against this, Century Power & Light, IC's other major United Kingdom trading interest, whose North Sea interests include the high revenue producing Hewitt gas field, provided a balancing factor, providing a strong contribution to the unconsolidated Belgian interests meanwhile rose 37 per cent with Petrofina contributing significantly towards the improvement.

The outcome was a 26 per cent rise in IC Gas earnings though as the share price has well discounted this improvement in recent months the historic p/e ratio is 21.4 at 34.5p and the yield is 6.5p. The share price is the possible temptation to take a profit, however, one has to weigh the prospect of much improved earnings from Hewitt on rising gas and condensate deliveries over the next year and a price rise due in October.

Petrofina's Shellfish interests too should yield higher revenue from here on and, of course, a less mild winter would be good for all IC Gas energy and fuel interests. Consolidation of the Belgian interests, however, the p/e ratio is a minor concern over and the Belgian assets can be seen as a sterling hedge. In short, IC Gas is still a good lockaway stock to hold.

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Capitalization £118m
Sales £78.5m (£58.1m)
Pre-tax profits £11.04m (£9.39m)
Earnings per share 15.96p (12.67p)
Dividend gross 10.23p (9.06p)

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which is not that surprising given the encouraging noises coming from the other major. But at 65p, the prospective yield of 71 per cent presents a useful incentive over the 6 per cent offered by Bass.

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Sales £421m (£354m)
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Suggestions are now being made in Finland that the price of Scandinavian newsprint, which has already nearly doubled since the beginning of 1973, may be raised again before the end of the year. Carl-Christian Rosenbrojer, vice-chairman of the organization which speaks for Finland's vast paper-making industry, said a few days ago in Helsinki: "Let me make it absolutely clear that the United Kingdom price of newsprint is not satisfactory. If we can't get it up in the next few years the market will not be worthwhile for us."

We hope this can be rectified, but if not it remains to be seen how our attitude will be affected.

Finmap, the association of 19 Finnish companies which together operate 27 paper mills and which Mr. Rosenbrojer represents, is not committing itself officially about newsprint prices but individual mill owners in Finland are bidding openly about a 5 to 10 per cent rise in the United Kingdom price later this year.

This would mean, assuming that the newspapers were prepared to pay the top figure of 10 per cent (which the Finns say is barely enough) that the sort of newsprint on which The Times is printed will cost nearly £300 a ton by Christmas. Compare that with the £86 a ton which British newspapers were paying for Scandinavian newsprint in January, 1973, and the reasons for the horror buyers have surveyed successive demands for price "adjustments" soon become clear.

The Nordic block of Finland, Sweden and Norway joins forces to sell newsprint in the United Kingdom, but the dominant supplier and the most influential is Finland.

When, in just under two months time, the shareholders of West of Scotland Paper Co. gather for their annual meeting in the Kongsbrekke in Berlin, the atmosphere is bound to be gloomy.

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Pre-tax profits £2.49m (£1.95m)
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Why the Finns may seek yet another increase in newsprint prices



Logs under tow in Finland: forestry products account for more than half the country's exports.

And the Finns, battle-hardened after long experience of trade negotiations with the Soviet Union, are tough bargainers. Last year Finmap members exported a total of just over 2 million tonnes of paper, of which 1.8 million tonnes went to the EEC. Deliveries to the United Kingdom were 876,516 tonnes, more than 28 per cent of Finland's world sales.

Even in the present period of severely depressed demand the proportion of newspaper revenue flowing to the paper-makers is enormous. According to the British Government's overseas trade statistics the country imported newsprint worth £53.3m in the first four months of the year, almost half of it from Finland.

Yet in spite of the size of the United Kingdom market the Finns are forced to compare prices with those they can get for their paper elsewhere in Europe, on average £12 to £15 a tonne higher. In February they negotiated with British national newspapers prices of £163 a tonne for standard grade newsprint and £176.75 a tonne for the increasingly used lightweight grade.

The mill-owners are only too aware that the price of newsprint from Canada (Britain's other big supplier) has been held artificially low by the value of the dollar, and of Fleet Street's growing inability to afford its paper. But Finmap stresses that the £163 was the price of the 1973-74 season, the German price is DM1,010.

Now they say that it is essential that the falling value of sterling should

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Equities again lower on price freeze fears

Stock markets were overshadowed yesterday by the meetings of ministers at Downing Street, to discuss the next crucial moves in the Government's economic policies. The equity market had another poor session, with fears of price restraint and cuts in public spending bringing further losses. Industrials were further upset by the announcement of a £24m rights issue from Metal Box—bringing the total of rights issues currently hanging over the market to around £700m.

Gilt were more active than of late. Prices moved up in after-hours trading, as sentiment was helped by Mr Wilson's commitment to an official statement on the economic situation shortly.

"Shorts" edged higher and

Ahead of the results, due on Thursday, shares of Royal Electronics eased by 4p to 264p. The market hopes to see the board's forecast of £8m pre-tax well exceeded.

Shares in Metal Box dropped to 233p within the first few hours of trading, but managed to close at 238p, a net fall of 18p. The market view is that Metal Box is "about a month too late". Other rights issue shares have been in difficulties recently as the punters took any premium available on the new shares.

The notable casualty among the rights issue stocks has been Glaxo Holdings, which fell to 338p at worst, but rallied to close at net 340p, still a net 8p down. Ever Ready (another recent cash raiser) fell 4p to 68p, while BOC

The day started badly for equities, with a substantial rights issue from Metal Box. This fresh call for cash fell on a most unwilling market, and shares fell away sharply during the morning.

Later, there was a rally as bears bought stock to meet selling commitments. But after market hours, share prices again fell when the news that Mr Wilson would shortly make a statement on the economy reawakened expectations of bad news.

The FT index lost a further 8.5 points to close at 310.3 (after 309.3). Market men expect to see the index below 300 before the end of the week. Selling remained relatively light. Recorded bargains totalled 6,109. But there were some lines of stock "on offer", and the investment institutions were able to bid prices down if they wished.

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International dipped by 21p to 47p. But the brunt of the selling fell again on the consumer shares, where companies have already expressed fears regarding the effects of margin control on profits. Among the food manufacturers and retailers to fall sharply were Sainsbury, Asda (31p down at 40p), Asda Biscuits (5p down at 53p) and J. Lyons "A" (11p down at 157p).

ICI, still unsettled by pay talks involving a substantial part of the labour force were

9p lower at 263p, having touched 260p. Bata, 101 off at 305p, had touched 300p, and Comtech ended 5p off at 117p. Bechtel, 5p off at 273p, and Fisons, 15p down at 380p.

Of the traditional store leaders, Marks & Spencer remained weak at 201p, a further 8p off. Boots (220p) lost 15p, Great Universal "A" (164p) shed 6p and United Drapery (84p) closed 4p lower.

Fears regarding the effects on profits of higher postal charges cut Empire Stores back by 6p to 100p, and Grattan Warehouses by 3p to 71p.

On the brewery-nitch, Allied, standing at 623p ahead of the interim, rallied to close at 65p when the figures exceeded expectations. Geo Bassett, (60p) improved on good profit figures while among the industrials, Imperial Continental Gas (343p) were better after their results. Walmsley Bury, however, gave up 6p to 26p after disclosing a first half loss, and omitting the interim payment.

Banking shares ended within pence of their overnight levels after rallying from the initial setback. Barclays (288p) and

Dawson Int keeps net payment despite descent into slump

By Desmond Quigley
Dawson International, the Scottish knitwear manufacturing and marketing group, went into slump in the second half of its year to March 31 last, after a sluggish first half.

Sales in the second six months dipped to £20.4m to give a total for the year of £42.5m. The total turnover was 14 per cent up on the previous year, but 1974's second half sales had been more than double the first half showing profits of only £281,000, against

£42m the previous year. So the total for 1974-75 was just £21m—less than a third of the figure for 1973-74. After a rise in interest, payments from £200,000 to £180,000, and associated company profits, there was a pre-tax profit of £500,000. The year before it was as high as £62m. Even in the first six months of the past year it was £270,000.

At the attributable level, shareholders are left with a loss of £642,000 for the year compared with a profit of £229m.

Despite all this, Dawson is

G. Bassett goes ahead in closing months

By Tony May
Geo. Bassett, the sweets group went ahead strongly in the second half of its year to March 31 last. Indeed, pre-tax profits jumped by half in the six months to £13.7m, but the first half fall was so steep that for the full year pre-tax profits were still 24.6 per cent down at £16.2m. Even so, the market expected something nearer £1m.

GRA caught in property and interest vice: omits fin

By Fred Wilson
Inability to sell properties and to reduce interest charges on loans has caused pre-tax profits of G. R. A. Property Trust to collapse from £1.5m in 1973 to £111,900 last year. To conserve cash there will be no final dividend. The net outflow was a loss of £250,000, against a profit of £1,075,000, representing a loss of a share of 0.79 (profit 3.4p). The shares lost 2p to 23p yesterday.

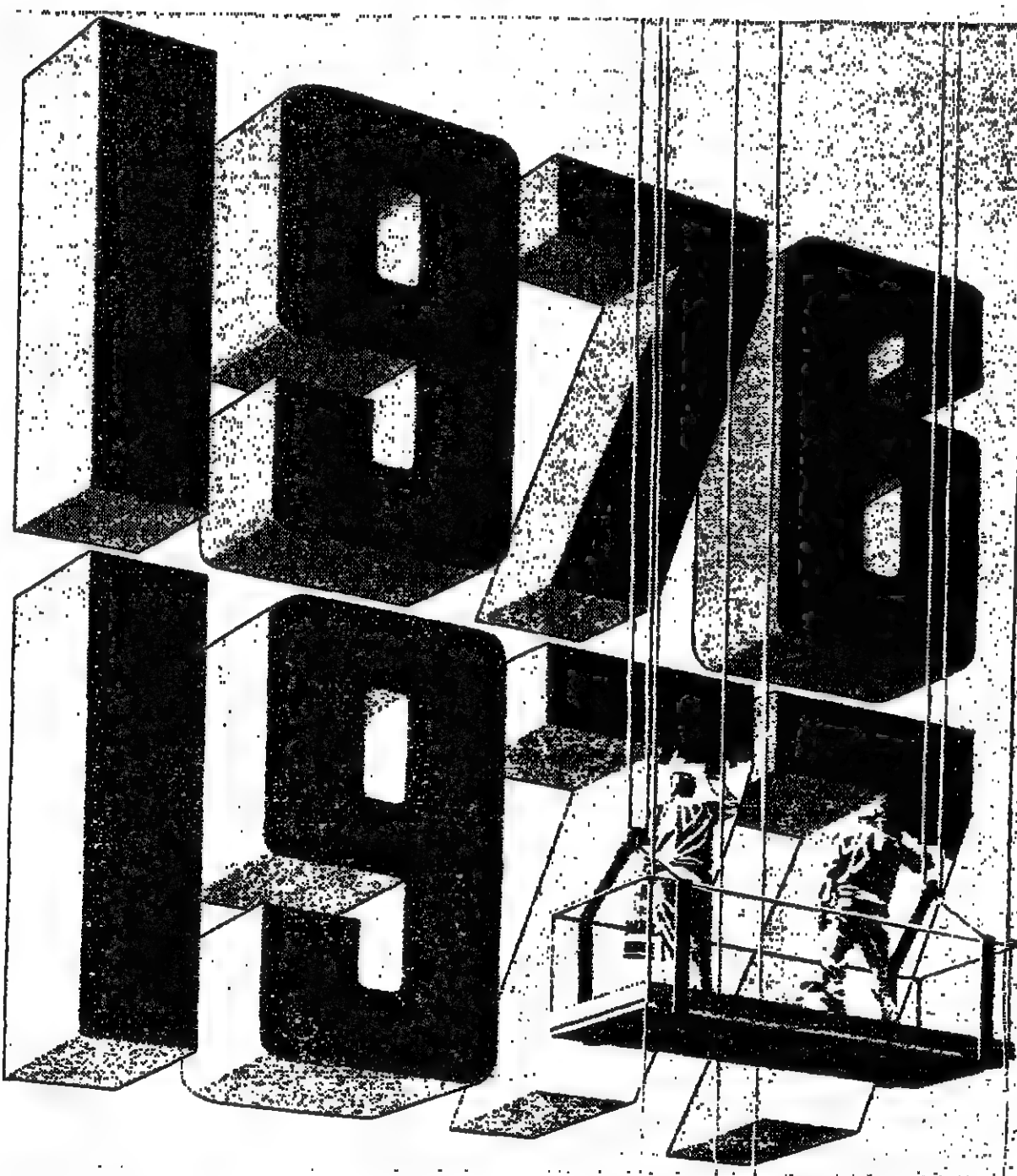
Another major blow to the group was the second-half recession in housebuilding and construction industries where GRA has substantial interests. Group trading, pro emerged of £24.6m (aga £2.6m) include nine mos attributable profits of £780, from the stake in 1.78. Holdings. But interest charges took £1.82m and interest the purchase consideration the. Coral shares requi £525,000.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies					
Company	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Abbey Panels (25p) Int	1.5	1.54	—	—	2.88
Allied Brew (25p) Int	1.01	0.93	—	—	3.06
Edgar Allen (25p) Fin	2.23	1.66	11/8	3.45	2.8
Anglia TV (25p) Int	2.09	2.09	11/8	—	9.3
Ashdown Int (25p) Fin	0.95	0.87	6/8	—	2.92
Geo Bassett (25p) Int	3.41	3.03	14/8	4.21	3.87
Bradford Prop (25p) Fin	2.36	2.33	—	5.11	4.72
Crellon Hldgs (10p) Fin	1.67	1.54	1/10	2.58	2.47
Easton Int (25p) Fin	1.74	1.74	1/10	2.79	2.73
Eastern Produce (50p) Fin	NIL	1.44	—	NIL	4.56
Electrocomponents (10p) Fin	2.10	1.92	—	3.75	3.46
Evans of Leeds (25p) Fin	2.33	1.28	—	3.87	3.56
GRA Property (10p) Fin	NIL	0.77	—	0.38	1.13
Highgate & Job (50p) Fin	5.20	4.56	31/7	9.22	9.53
IBM Qiv	150*	112*	10/9	578*	504*
Imp Coat Gas (11p) Fin	4.05	4.87	—	6.73	6.18†
Queens Moat (5p) Fin	0.38	0.37	15/8	0.79	0.76
Russell Bros (25p) Fin	2.41	2.20	30/7	353	325
S & U Stores (12p) Fin	0.24	0.25	8/10	0.83	0.86
Tecalemit (25p) Fin	1.93	2.01	—	3.0	3.06
Walmsley (Bury) (11p) Int	NIL	3.5	—	—	4.5
Wharf Mill (10p)	0.67	0.6	4/8	1.18	1.09

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Dividends in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. † Adjusted for scrip. * Cents a share. ‡ Excludes stock distribution.

Two good reasons for planning expansion in 1975



Expansion takes time.
It will probably take at least a year—maybe more—to turn your plans into sites, new factories, plant and machinery.

Now is the time to start.
Remember that in the Areas for Expansion we can help with cash, expert advice and the space for efficient expansion.

WHY THE AREAS FOR EXPANSION MEAN A BRIGHTER FUTURE

Here you could qualify for substantial financial help: grants of up to 22% on new buildings, plant and machinery; interest relief grants or loans on concessionary terms.

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If you want a quick start the Areas have ready-built factories. Or there are many sites for purpose-built premises to meet your specific needs. There's a wide choice of locations too, served by a comprehensive transport network so you can decide which one meets the requirements of all your markets.

You'll find the Areas for Expansion really do offer you a wide range of opportunities.

HOW OUR EXPERTS CAN HELP YOU PLAN AHEAD

Preparing to expand needs practical help; and our Industrial Expansion Teams are ready to give you that help.

Because of their intensive local knowledge, they can help you find the best location and also help

you avoid mistakes that could prove expensive later. They'll discuss your plans in detail, show you round the Area you choose, and help arrange the financial assistance.

This service is free and confidential.

OFFICES AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Company offices, research and development units and service industry undertakings can also benefit from a move into the Areas for Expansion. They can get up to five years rent-free office space, and generous removal grants.

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South West, Tel: Plymouth 51921 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)
London & South East, London, tel: 01-212 6343
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To: The Industrial Expansion Team,
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Millbank, London SW1P 4QU
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The Areas for Expansion

Walmsley: No interim but worst is over

The latest news from Walmsley (Bury), the paper making machinery maker, is grim indeed and the shares understandably eased. But the directors think the current year to September will see no further losses, and that successful implementation of steps the management is considering for the United Kingdom subsidiary should mean a return to profits next year.

There is no interim dividend against 52p gross a share last time and no mention of a final dividend.

The chairman's warning of a hard 1974-75 has proved only too true. The group moved from pre-tax profits of £663,000 to £158,000 in the six months to last March, and after provisions on contracts and tax there was a net loss of £25,000. The group's profits were £73,000 in net losses.

These figures would have been worse but for the profitable Italian subsidiary whose turnover is fast becoming that of the United Kingdom company. In June Beldit Corporation of the United States will convert its "A" shares received under a 1971 deal, and assume control.

BET Omnibus

The decline in profits at B. E. T. Omnibus Services continued for the whole year to March 31. It left this 93 per cent-controlled subsidiary of British Electric Traction with a halved profit of £3.2m before tax.

The parent has already forecast that its own pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 will be down from a record £45.9m to about £37.8m. In addition to problems with a fixed-price contract, Murphy Bros, the road building and civil engineering wing of B. E. T. Omnibus, has been caught by recession in West Germany.

Hill Samuel Group

The current year is obviously one of considerable concern, writes Sir Kenneth Keith in his annual report to shareholders in Hill Samuel Group. Sir Hill Samuel has come through 1974-75 in good shape. All sections of the group's business are poised to take advantage of the upturn in world trade when it comes. The return of the £16.3m of the Harrold's money.

Mr Keith continues, removes an impediment to further expansion when the time is right.

It was also announced yesterday that Deutsche Bank AG, the German bank, had acquired Hill Samuel and Co Kapitalanlage-Gesellschaft, a subsidiary of Hill Samuel, from the German bank.

Tecalemit picks up

Thanks largely to the radical restructuring of the United Kingdom group, Tecalemit, the

garage and lubrication equipment and engineering group, fared better in the second half of its year to March 31. Pre-tax profits rose 12 per cent, £430,000. Even so, the full year still showed a 7 per cent fall to £776,000. Chairman Mr Bennett considers the improvement evidence in a second half should continue. A total dividend stays at 4.5p, a final of 3p.

Evan's hat trick

Record profits, a higher dividend and a scrip issue come from Evans of Leeds, the property investment and development group. After little change in the first six months pre-tax profits for the full year to Mar 31 last, rose from £540,000 to £605,000. The dividend rose from 5.25p to 5.50p, a final of 4.50p. The scrip issue is one for one.

Electrocomponents

A 20 per cent rise took pre-tax profits of Electrocomponents to a new peak of £2.1m in the year to March 31. Turnover of this distributor of electronic components rose 33.5 per cent to £22.7m. The dividend rises from 5.07p to 5.70p. The first half year produced a pre-tax profit of £1.2m, against £663,000, while the second made £1.28m, against £1.22m.

ANGLIA TELEVISION

Turnover for half-year to Mar 31, £4.02m (£3.87m). Pre-tax profit, £550,000 (£594,000). Turnover has been maintained by increase in programme all board reports. Interim, 3p gross (3.12p gross).

TRUSTS MERGER PLAN

General Investors & Trusts and City & Grasschurch Investments are discussing a plan which would involve issuing shares for CAG. Terms expected in August.

INTERNATIONAL DISTILLERS

Company, subsidiary of G. R. A. Property Trust, reports pre-tax profit of £3.87m (£5.74m) for the year to March 31.

ABBAY PANELS

Turnover for half-year to Dec 31, £1.56m (£1.53m). Pre-tax profit, £120,000 (£111,000). Interim payment, 1.55p gross.

REARDON SMITH LINE

In absence of an early, up to 14, world trade, profits for the year will be reduced, chairman reports.

QUEENS MOAT HOUSES

Turnover for 1974-75, £5.24m (£4.1m). Pre-tax profit, £252,000 (£239,000). Total payment, 0.7p gross (0.765p gross).

CRELLON HOLDINGS

Turnover for year to April 30, £1.56m (£1.51m). Pre-tax profit, £401,000 (£379,000). Dividend, 4.13p gross (3.63p gross).

HOUSE OF FRASER

Company's sales in May were much less than official, 14 per cent drop in real volume of sales, chairman's annual meeting.

Saint Gobain drop

A "sharp" fall in net consolidated profit in 1975 from 703m francs for 1974 can be expected for the Saint Gobain group, M. R. Martin, president, said yesterday.

He said that group sales the first half of 1975 would be barely above those of last year (10,366m francs). For one year they would represent only small increase in current terms.

Possible PUK issue

Pechiney, Ugine, Kuhlmann (PUK) expects sharply lower group profits this year, compared with the 743.5m francs in 1974. The drop in order book led to a 20 to 25 per cent decline in activity. The board is considering floating a £10m loan in French francs.

CAYZER STEEL

Steel Bowater Holdings acquired by French group, interest in French production, STACI, to take over Cayzer Steel, Bowater's French plant.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Loans & Loans

Loan stock supporters

Property Holding & Investment is making a rights issue of new 9 per cent loan stock of £100,000. The loan is expected to be issued by the end of the month. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds.

off (Robel) rights. Leobor (Robel), the distributor of D.V.V. is making rights issue of about £75,000. The loan is expected to be issued by the end of the month. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds.

ait dinars for. The International Investment Bank is making a rights issue of about £100,000. The loan is expected to be issued by the end of the month. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds.

rling bond coupon. The interest rate on this issue is 11 1/2 per cent. The issue price is 99 15/16. The largest issue this time is £2m by the City of Glasgow. The issue is expected to be issued by the end of the month. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds.

hgate & Job cuts. The decline in the first-half tax profits of Highgate & Job cuts is £2,000,000. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds. The company is expected to be able to raise the issue at a discount to the net proceeds.

Bank Base Rates. Barclays Bank 9 1/4%. C. Hoare & Co. 9 1/4%. Lloyds Bank 9 1/4%. Nat Westminster 9 1/4%. 20th Century Bank 11 1/4%. Williams & Glyn's 9 1/4%.

TELEX-825 p.a. If your business does not want a Telex installation of your own then you should consider joining our Telex Service. Now is the time to put your phone bill and spend up your business.

Bradford Property. A record profit was made by Bradford Property Trust in the year to April 30. Profits have gone up from £2.10m to £2.53m while the dividend rises from 6.85p to 7.74p a share.

There was a rental surplus of £98,000, against £18,000. Dealing companies brought in £1.74m, against £88,000, and the investment activities £18,000, compared with £265,000.

M. J. B. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED. 52-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8EP. Tel: 01-436 8651.

Foreign Exchange

Starting closed at a level of depreciation against the currencies of Britain's 10 major trading partners. The depreciation rate, measured against the movement since the Smithsonian realignment, closed at a record 26.7 per cent compared with 26.2 per cent at the start of the year. The depreciation rate, measured against the movement since the Smithsonian realignment, closed at a record 26.7 per cent compared with 26.2 per cent at the start of the year.

Spot Position of Sterling. The rate had dipped to \$2.2540 at one stage. But Mr Harold Wilson's statement in the Commons that the government would bring forward measures to deal with the economic situation contributed to some later stability around the pound.

Forward Levels. The rate had dipped to \$2.2540 at one stage. But Mr Harold Wilson's statement in the Commons that the government would bring forward measures to deal with the economic situation contributed to some later stability around the pound.

Gold. The rate had dipped to \$2.2540 at one stage. But Mr Harold Wilson's statement in the Commons that the government would bring forward measures to deal with the economic situation contributed to some later stability around the pound.

Eurobond prices (midday indicator). The rate had dipped to \$2.2540 at one stage. But Mr Harold Wilson's statement in the Commons that the government would bring forward measures to deal with the economic situation contributed to some later stability around the pound.

Discount market

There was a market shortage of discount bills in the London market yesterday. The shortage was attributed to the fact that the Bank of England had not issued any discount bills since the end of May. The shortage was attributed to the fact that the Bank of England had not issued any discount bills since the end of May.

Money Market

Rates. The rate had dipped to \$2.2540 at one stage. But Mr Harold Wilson's statement in the Commons that the government would bring forward measures to deal with the economic situation contributed to some later stability around the pound.

Recent Issues. The rate had dipped to \$2.2540 at one stage. But Mr Harold Wilson's statement in the Commons that the government would bring forward measures to deal with the economic situation contributed to some later stability around the pound.

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Commodities

COPPER was steady in the London market yesterday. The price of copper was steady at 100.00 pence per lb. The price of copper was steady at 100.00 pence per lb.

Wall Street

New York, June 24.—On the New York Stock Exchange today shares were higher for the fourth consecutive session. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 8.45 points at 873.28.

Silver drops 3.2 cents. The price of silver was down 3.2 cents to 10.00 pence per lb. The price of silver was down 3.2 cents to 10.00 pence per lb.

The rate had dipped to \$2.2540 at one stage. But Mr Harold Wilson's statement in the Commons that the government would bring forward measures to deal with the economic situation contributed to some later stability around the pound.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

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ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. \$ Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 3.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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For Rolls Royce Phantom 6.
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Responsible Nanny/Mother's help, maximum age 30 required for 2 children, 3 and 7. Very comfortable and private accommodation and good wages.

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GOVERNNESS

Required for boy of 5, living in Athens, Greece. Age over 25. Excellent salary, 2000 per month, plus travel, food, and other expenses. 20 years with the family.

Phone telephone 01-499 8800, Mrs. P. Papadopoulos.

STUDENT/AU PAIR

Required for July 21st for 6 weeks holiday. Age 18-25. Good English, good driving, good dancing, good singing, good sports, good all round. 2000 per month, plus travel, food, and other expenses. 20 years with the family.

DOMESTIC HELP

WANTED

Position offered for mother's help in London. Age 25-35. Good English, good driving, good dancing, good singing, good sports, good all round. 2000 per month, plus travel, food, and other expenses. 20 years with the family.

URGENTLY REQUIRED for

Domestic help in London. Age 25-35. Good English, good driving, good dancing, good singing, good sports, good all round. 2000 per month, plus travel, food, and other expenses. 20 years with the family.

NOW RESIDENT Nanny/

Required for boy of 5, living in Athens, Greece. Age over 25. Excellent salary, 2000 per month, plus travel, food, and other expenses. 20 years with the family.

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PHILIPINE HOTEL

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

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PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

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ANOTHER PAIR OF HANDS

for 2 children, 3 and 7. Very comfortable and private accommodation and good wages. Write: Mrs. Holmwood, 4 rue Voltaire, Paris, 10.

PAIR WORKERS

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Desirable 1st floor flat

overlooking Belsize Park

Station and shopping centre

A unique detached house (1930s) (1930s)

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